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THE SATURDAY C...
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING A...
CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS...
AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENC...
VALUABLE READING FOR THE...
FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY!
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The Daily Commercial.

Grant's Movements.

The silence imposed relative to GRANT'S movements is not permitted to be broken yet. If in every other respect the campaign succeeds as well as the restriction on the Press there will be abundant reason for rejoicing. It is scarcely probable that this unexampled state of things will continue much longer. Events must soon happen, for disguising which, whether good or bad, there can be no good reason. This is the fifth day since GRANT commenced his flank movement. The last published advices placed HANCOCK fifteen miles from Spottsylvania towards Richmond, in a direct line. This was Saturday evening, since when nothing has been permitted to be made known.

Concerning SHERMAN and BUTLER, similar silence is observed, their operations being measurably at least co-operative.

We are persuaded that could the curtain be lifted, nothing of an adverse character would be disclosed. It is doubtless for the wisest reasons that silence is imposed and the country kept in temporary ignorance.

Latest Military Intelligence.

Dispatches from Gen. Grant's army state that early Saturday morning Gen. Birney silently advanced, captured the rebel pickets, and pushed on and cut off a portion of the rear column of the main rebel army at the Ny river, capturing some four hundred prisoners.

During Friday night last, Gen. Hancock's Corps, which had held the left of our line lying in front of Spottsylvania Court House, took up the march on the road running parallel with the Ny river. Saturday morning they reached Guinness Station, on the Fredericksburg and Richmond railroad, twelve miles due South of Fredericksburg, and at night the head of the column was at Bowling Green, eighteen miles from Fredericksburg. This flank movement caused Lee to hastily fall back to take a new defensive position, probably on the South Anna river. Heavy firing was heard across the Ny Saturday evening, where one of our columns was in motion. Guinness Station is the point of confluence of the Po and Ny rivers.

Although our army is now all gone from its position before Spottsylvania Court House, which it has held for the past two weeks, our present front, while it gives us a very advantageous position as regards the enemy, perfectly covers our communications by way of Fredericksburg and Acquia Creek railroad. The latter will soon be all right and in running order.

A dispatch states that the rebel army has been on the retreat ever since the attack on our right on the 18th.

A correspondent with General Butler, writing on the 22d, speaks of a midnight assault the night previous by the rebels on our pickets. The pickets received the rebel fire gallantly, but they fell back, when the artillery opened a destructive fire upon the advancing enemy. A rebel caisson exploded, spreading death in all directions. The rebels, finding our forces so well prepared to receive them, fell back, leaving their dead on the field, numbering two hundred and sixty-three. The gunboats on the Appomattox also took part in the battle, and shelled the rebel reserves stationed in the woods. Our defences are almost impregnable.

Latest General Intelligence.

Secretary Stanton has addressed a letter to the General Superintendent of the Inland Telegraph Company, announcing that the investigation of the War Department relieves the company of all suspicion from being concerned in the transmission or publication of the recent proclamation forgery. The letter concludes by referring to the satisfactory arrangement made with the company by the War Department, and the Secretary hopes the arrangement will do much towards inspiring the public with a just confidence in the company's lines, and the loyalty, prudence and discretion of its management.

The Senate Military Committee is said to be considering the proposition to allow the President to call out volunteers for less than three years.

Two men were captured near Annapolis, Md., having in their possession a large rebel mail for Baltimore, with letters for New York, Boston and Philadelphia. The parties had also $4,000 in gold and $2,000 in greenbacks. The letters speak of scarcity of food, and contain important information.

The trial of Andrews, the ringleader in the New York riots of July last was commenced yesterday in that city.

Late News Items.

On the Express train coming down from Cleveland, last Saturday, were several substitutes for drafted men, who, having received their money, were being sent to Tod Barracks, Columbus, preparatory to being placed in the service. When between Iberia and Mt. Gilead, going at the most rapid express speed, which, at that point, is decidedly lightning-like, one of the substitutes crowded himself through the window, and in that cramped position threw himself from the train. The chances seemed a thousand to one in favor of his instant death. Nevertheless when the train was stopped and search was made, it was ascertained that he was in condition to crawl away, no trace of him being found.

The printing office of the Bellville *Volksblatt* was recently destroyed by the Ninth Illinois Infantry, while at home on furlough. The soldiers alleged that was the field in the paper did nothing but villify them. Several of the soldiers were arrested and held for trial.

The cash receipts of the St. Louis Sanitary Fair, up to Saturday, were over $300,000. It was expected the total would reach $500,000. Storrs county, Nevada, contributed $20,000 in silver bars, equal to $35,000 in currency.

Intelligence has just been received at St. Paul of the first murder by Indians this spring. Two soldiers stationed at Spirit Lake, Iowa, were out on a scout on the 16th, and were attacked by ten Ind ans. They killed three and wounded one, and then managed to make their escape, though one soldier was severely wounded. The next night a boy was killed near Chanyasos, an outpost in Minnesota, in the neighborhood of Spirit Lake. He was shot with two bullets and an arrow.

Shanks, the *Herald* correspondent, is not killed. Nothing unusual has happened to him.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

We collate the following from the Oil City papers:

It is rumored that the Oil Creek Railroad and Pipe Company have managed to get control of the dams above Titusville, and that they intend to let us have no more pond freshets. The Oil Creek Railroad, we learn, purchased the interests of the Pipe Company, and in the contract are to allow said Pipe Company ten per cent. of the earnings of the pipe. If this railroad company have also title to the dam owners to prevent us from having the use of the water to float down our oil from the wells, they have accomplished a rare piece of strategy.

The pipe lines have, as yet, proved a disastrous failure. It has been laid from the Noble well to the Shafer Farm, the present terminus of the railroad, a distance of about four miles. In their first attempt to force oil through 400 out of 1,000 barrels were lost by the Company.

We suppose they are vexed at this result, and wish to compel the producers to ship their oil exclusively by this mode for their benefit. The management of this Oil City Railroad have shown us anything but a liberal policy to oil shippers from their commencement. This last rumor, if true, shows us very plainly what they will do if they can.

But the producers and swindlers can checkmate the swindling scheme of these unprincipled extortionists, if they choose. We opine that there is no defense in the charter of either the railroad or pipe company compelling any one to patronize exclusively, or at all, their lines. These can be united and built, and dams along Oil Creek which will render the stream navigable throughout a greater portion of the year. If this or some other plan is not feasible, a good turnpike can be built, and the oil transported by teams. And, in any event, there need be no compulsion to patronize this railroad line, as the reports are true that we have heard, the object of this company is clearly to prevent the shipment of any oil by the creek or river, and thus render useless hundreds of boats, and throw out of employment thousands of teamsters.

We urge upon those interested, to investigate this matter, and then, if these companies wish to plunder the people of the Oil Region in this high-handed manner, apply the remedy. A railroad company that would be guilty of such an act of petty meanness as this, is utterly unworthy of support.

If the rumor we have stated is untrue, our columns are open for the benefit of the aggrieved parties.

We saw yesterday the Hammond Well, on the Widow M'Clintock farm, which was struck a week or two since. At first it was a great amount of water that there was considerable trouble in exhausting it. But now it is flowing oil, and clearing itself nicely from the water. It is estimated its flow reaches a hundred barrels of oil per day, and over seven hundred and fifty barrels of water and oil, with a fair prospect of an increase. This makes it the largest producing well in the Oil Region. The Noble well is producing scarcely five hundred barrels per day, and the Maple Shade scarcely one hundred and fifty barrels.

Mr. G. W. Hammond of Utica, N. Y., owns the principal part of the working interest, and drilled the well. Mr. Hammond has been a practical operator upon the Creek for four years past. He has spent much labor and money, but his operations heretofore have been indifferently successful. But he persevered, and now will reap a rich reward. He is a deserving gentleman, and we are truly glad he has been so fortunate. The Messrs. Painter have also an interest in this well, and a few others whose names we did not learn.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The $300 Clause in the House.

Draft for a Single Year.

ARKANSAS AND CONGRESS.

Better News from Little Rock.

Whereabouts of Grant.

EVERYTHING PROGRESSING SUCCESSFULLY.

Rebels Admit Heavy Losses in Butler's Battles.

WASHINGTON, May 24.

The attempts which will be made in the Senate to strike out the $300 exemption clause in the enrollment act, will probably fall in the House. There is some prospect that Senator Wilson's proposition to draft men for a single year will be adopted.

The Arkansas question assumes an important phase. A senator and representative from that State are claiming admission to seats in Congress.

Better news has been received here from Little Rock within a day or two.

The *Republican*, of last evening, says our army on Sunday, at noon, was fifteen miles behind Spottsylvania C. H., and everything progressing successfully.

The Richmond *Enquirer* admits heavy losses in the battles with Butler last week.

From Cairo and Below.

Trade Restrictions.

Important Order by Washburne.

A REBEL SLOOP CAPTURED.

CAIRO, May 23.

The Belle, of St. Louis, arrived last night from Memphis. The following is just published.

[SPECIAL ORDER 27.]

HEADQUARTERS, DIST. WEST TENN.,
MEMPHIS, May 20th, 1864.

Extract. Th. Whereas, it is represented that there are persons in Memphis evading, or attempting to evade general orders, No. 3, by obtaining passes and going under various pretenses outside the lines, and purchasing cotton, all such are notified that if they are found violating said order, either in letter or spirit, their cotton shall be seized and turned over to the Treasury Department, and they expelled from the district. Some of these worthies, I am told, lie in wait forty miles out into the country, and by misrepresenting and acting upon Treasury Department rules, manage to get them or cotton for a mere nominal sum. Memphis has no room for such villians. They will be expelled from the district when discovered. By order of Major-Gen. C. A. Washburne,

W. H. MORGAN, A. A. G.

From New Orleans we learn that on the 21 inst. the gunboat Narcissus captured the sloop Dalia, with three prisoners, after an exciting chase of two hours' duration, Howard Wright, off Ship Island. The most valuable part of the prize consisted of Lieutenant Williamson and the name of the Fourth Louisiana rebel rifle regiment captured.

The Narcissus pursued a sloop so closely that the crew run her into shoal water, and the soldiers jumped overboard, waded ashore and took to the woods. They first, however, broke and destroyed their arms. The sloop was one of the many engaged in unarmed trade across the sound. The capture is valuable only in helping to break up this trade, as rebels cannot easily replace their lost vessels.

The letters of prisoners taken had the oath of allegiance to the United States in his pocket. The Dalia was bound from Back Bay, Biloxi, to Mobile, and had no cargo.

LATE FROM BUTLER.

EVERYTHING QUIET

No Fighting Since Saturday.

A NIGHT ATTACK AND RESULT.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 24—4 P. M.

The steamer Thomas Powell, Gen. Butler's dispatch boat, has just arrived, and reports everything quiet. Affairs here have been no hostilities since last Saturday night. From the best accounts it appears that the rebels received a severe punishment for their attempt at a night surprise. They came to bury their dead under a flag of truce. Colonel Emmerson, of the Ohio regiment, who was shot through the body, died last night in the hospital here. Many other wounded men have been brought to the Chesapeake hospital.

Thirty-four thousand men have been brought down the James river since the army first landed.

FROM NEW YORK.

Old School Assembly

ANTI-SLAVERY REPORT

NO DRAFT IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 24.

At the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly, in Newark to-day, Judge Mathews, from committee on bills and overtures, presented a report on the subject of slavery. Which taking strong anti-slavery grounds produced a profound sensation. It was made the special order for Friday.

The indications are that there will be no necessity for a draft in this city under the recent calls. The supervising volunteers' committee state that the city is entitled to the credit of two thousand over the number originally required under all the calls. The Government, however, claims two hundred yet.

Steamboat Inspectors Appointed.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 24.

Both Houses of Congress have passed a Bill making two additional Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats for Memphis district, and repealing the law for appointment of such inspectors at Wheeling.

The Missouri Radicals.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 24.

The Radical State Convention meets to-morrow. Quite a number of delegates arrived today. It is said spirited debate will arise on the question of sending delegates to Baltimore, a strong influence being adverse to such course. Cleveland preferred.

John Morgan on the Road!

KENTUCKY AGAIN THREATENED.

Warm Reception for the Traitors.

LOUISVILLE, May 24.

The *Journal* is advised that General John H. Morgan, at the head of five or six thousand cavalry, is at Abington, Va., and contemplates an immediate raid into Kentucky, via Pound Gap. Our forces are ready to give them a warm reception.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS--SECOND SESSION

WASHINGTON, May 24.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Elections reported in favor of giving the seat for Dacotah to J. G. Todd.

The Senate amendments to the National Currency Bill were then taken up, and an effort to have them sent to a conference committee failed.

Mr. HOLMAN (of Ind.) moved that the amendments be laid on the table. This was decided in the negative—56 to 91.

The Senate had amended the 12th section of the bill, which provides that shareholders shall be held individually responsible by adding an exception, that the shareholders of any banking association now existing under State laws, having not less than $5,000,000 of capital actually paid in, and a surplus of twenty per cent. on hand, both to be determined by the Comptroller of the currency, shall be liable only to the amount invested in their shares, and such surplus shall be kept undiminished, and in addition to the surplus provided for in this act, and if at any time there shall be a deficiency in such surplus of 20 per cent., the banking association shall not pay any dividend to its shareholders until such deficiency shall be made good, and in case of such deficiency the Comptroller of the Currency may compel the banking association to close its business and wind up its affairs under the provisions of this act.

The House concurred in the above by 68 to 34.

The House limited the entire amount of Notes for circulation to three hundred million. The Senate had amended by making the limit apply to either the circulation or capital stock. The House non-concurred in this amendment by a vote of 57 against 77, claiming the limit to apply to the circulation.

The House, by a vote of 96 against 23, concurred in the Senate amendment that the Comptroller, on the terms prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, may permit an exchange to be made of any of the bonds deposited with the Treasurer by an association for other bonds of the United States, authorized by this act for circulating notes, if he shall be of an opinion that such an exchange can be made without prejudice to the United States. The House had fixed the rate of interest at not exceeding seven per cent. The Senate struck this out, and substituted that the association may charge the rate allowed by the State or Territory where the bank is located, and no more, except that whereby, by the laws of any State, a different rate is limited.

For banks of issue organized under state laws the rate is limited and shall be fixed by the associations organized in any such State under this act, and when the rate is fixed by the laws of the State the bank may receive or charge a rate not exceeding 1% per cent. The House concurred in this by 95 to 32.

Mr. STEVENS said that the most important part of the bill had thus been settled, and he therefore moved to lay it on the table. Disagreed to; 55 to 72.

The Senate had amended the taxation section by striking out the clause levying that every association shall pay a duty of half per cent. each half year from January last, upon the average amount of its notes in circulation, and a duty of one quarter of one per cent. on the average amount of its deposits, and a duty of ¼ per cent. each half year on the capital stock beyond the amount on which a tax is now paid. Nothing is to be construed to prevent the market value of the shares and the real estate of the associations from state and municipal taxation. The Senate amendment was now considered in 61 to 67.

The House acted upon all the Senate's amendments. Three to which the House disagreed will be sent to the Senate for further action.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New Hampshire, reported a bill to incorporate the newsboys' home in the District of Columbia.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, wished to know what would be the use of such homes if newspapers were to be suppressed, in that case there would be no newsboys.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, expressed his surprise at the remarks of the gentleman from New York, Brooks, for if the newspapers were suppressed not only the boys themselves, but the gentleman himself might want a home.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, would like the gentleman from New York, Mr. Brooks, to inform this House what the Government has now furnishing homes to editors of newspapers or the forts of the north.

Mr. Brooks replied that perhaps some gentleman on the Republican side could give the information. As for himself he was not an organ of the Administration.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Vermont, suggested that the discussion of the suppression of the New York *World* and *Journal of Commerce* was not in order in this bill which it was desired to pass merely to give assurance on the buildings of the newsboys' home.

The Speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. KERNAN said that it was the duty to protect newsboys if we do not protect citizens whose rights have been violated. If it is not in order for him to express his views in this grand inquest of the Nation, he desired that the express section be added to the bill providing that the press shall not be suppressed by the arbitrary will of an executive official.

Mr. MORRIS again raised the question that the freedom of the press was not pertinent to the bill.

The Speaker again sustained the point.

He said the bill merely provided for an act of incorporation of a home for newsboys, and such remarks were no more appropriate to this than to a bill to suppress the press.

Mr. KERNAN remarked that he simply desired to call the attention of the House to the importance of the subject in its effects on the well-being of the country, to show that no power in the executive officer should, by mistake or from impulse, do an act, the tendency of which was to alienate the press, the Government is proportionately weakened.

Mr. STEVENS (of Pa.) hoped the gentleman from New York (Mr. Kernan) would not now be allowed to speak any longer, and that a committee of accommodation for a speech, he would move that the evening be set apart for that purpose.

Mr. KERNAN replied that he would be happy to be heard at any time.

Mr. BROOKS moved to recommit the bill, with instruction that its provisions shall be made to apply to the newsboys of New York generally, it shall not be lawful for the Executive, or any other person in authority, to suppress newspapers by military force, thus depriving newsboys of their employment.

The Speaker said the amendment was clearly out of order.

Mr. Brooks then modified his proposition so as to instruct the committee to report a new section to the bill providing that no newspaper shall be suppressed in Washington or its editor incarcerated without process of law.

The Speaker, for the reason before stated, pronounced the proposition out of order.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, asked the Speaker if he had ever read the Constitution.

The Speaker replied that he had not only frequently read it, but had sworn to support it, besides.

Mr. KERNAN resumed the floor and was proceeding with his remarks when MR. WILSON, of Iowa, called him (KERNAN) to order for irrelevancy.

Mr. KERNAN said he had supposed he might make some suggestions, because from recent events the newsboys were liable at any moment to be thrown out of employment.

The speaker again pronounced the gentleman out of order.

Mr. BROOKS, who had yielded to MR. KERNAN, resumed the floor. He said it was the pride of the Speaker of the House, as well as his own, that in their early days they were newsboys, and had been proud of the honorable name.

Mr. NELSON, of New York, asked his colleague whether he was in favor of continuing the home at Fort Lafayette.

Mr. BROOKS said that the newsboys' home should be the Capitol prison, and he would have their education such as would thoroughly fit them for the exercise of human liberty. He would have them each taught the Magna Charta, not only in English but in the original Latin. He would have them thoroughly trained to the principles of the Constitution extorted by the barons from King John at Runnymede, and which declares that no man shall be deprived of his liberty, except by the process of law. He would have this declaration painted on the Capitol walls in Latin, Saxon, English and all other languages; that it might be understood by all men of liberty. He would have newsboys educated under the principles of common law, effecting human liberty as declared in England seventeen ago. He would have a newsboys so thoroughly educated that when they were stopped from selling their papers by arbitrary power, they would have the inalienable right of journalists to protestate against the gross injustice and outrage upon their rights.

Mr. BROOKS was called to order. Mr. Woodworth, who was sitting near Mr. Brooks, ironically said his remarks were treasonable. Mr. Brooks resuming said, those who would violate the Constitution were guilty of treason; those who lawlessly arrested editors, and suppressed journals were guilty of treason. A violation of the Constitution was the highest order of treason.

The SPEAKER.—The gentleman is not in order.

Mr. BROOKS remarked if this was in order he had nothing more to say, and took his seat.

The bill for the incorporation of the newsboys home in the District of Columbia, was then passed under the operation of the previous question.

The House resumed the consideration of the reciprocity treaty.

Mr. DAVIS, of New York, made a speech against the propriety and expediency of the time of giving the notice for the termination of the treaty, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on the bill to punish and prevent the counterfeiting of coin of the United States.

On motion of Mr. COLLAMER the Brazil steam ship bill was taken up and passed.

The International Revenue bill was then considered, and the amendments of the Finance Committee were acted upon as the bill was read.

Mr. JOHNSON introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The Internal Revenue bill was taken up, and after the expiration of the morning hour was discussed at length in the clauses regulating the duties and salaries of officers to be appointed under the law. The amendments of the Finance Committee, which were verbal, were generally agreed to.

Senate adjourned.

More of Sigel's Expedition.

Battle of New Market

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

A member of the Wheeling Battery writes the following account of the late battle at Newmarket:

CEDAR CREEK, NEAR STRASBURG, }
May 18, 1864. }

Dear Brother:

* * * * I do not feel like attempting a description of the battle, but I know you will not be satisfied until I do. I will not give the details of our advance up the Valley, but will go back to Friday the 13th. Our section was ordered out with the 12th Virginia to go above Edinburg and wait for Col. Boyd, who, with his cavalry, had gone up the Luray Valley, and was to cross at Newmarket. We reached our position at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. We heard artillery at Newmarket, but did not know until the next morning what caused it. When we learned the enemy had cut Colonel Boyd off, he fell back on the other side of the river, and crossed at Edinburg on Saturday. We then returned to our camp. As we went in we met quite a strong force going up to attack the enemy at New Market, and that afternoon we heard heavy firing, but could hear nothing of the result. That night we were ordered to be ready to move at four o'clock in the morning. We were ready at the time, and started about five. We advance slowly and the firing is still kept up in front. At Mt. Jackson we were halted to await orders, and they soon came. Ours and a New York battery were sent up on a trot. As we went up there was every evidence of a heavy fight going on in front. The road was strewn with muskets, accoutrements, knapsacks, haversacks, overcoats, &c. The guns were carried away to make a vain trophy. But it will not counteract the effect of his retreat. It is impossible to overrate the extent of victory now. Lee remains on the field, master of the field; therefore, the victor of that bloody field. It is said that Sigel's army will stop awhile in Fredericksburg to plaster its hurts. Grant has already received two reinforcements, one of thirty and the other of forty thousand. He has now thirty-five thousand fresh troops to draw from, and must have more before he can come up to the new lines which await him where he will find them.

FROM RED RIVER.

Withdrawal from Alexandria.

Our Boats Safe Over the Falls.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

The New Orleans *Era*, of the afternoon of the 17th, has the following interesting particulars of the late successful withdrawal of our army and gunboats from Alexandria: On the 12th inst. the gunboats Lexington and Mound City passed below both falls, where they were ordered to remain till the transports could be joined by the rest of the gunboats and transports.

On the morning of the 12th the dam at the lower falls gave way, and the necessity of the building of another between the falls. This was completed on the evening of the same day, when all the gunboats with transports passed down. When they got below, they found some person had set fire to a building on Front street, and the whole town was in flames. The women and children were running frantically up and down the river bank in great distress.

There were a great many shell and large quantities of powder, cotton, etc., on the bank near the fire. Orders were given to all men to assist in removing them to a place of safety. Generals Banks and Smith were both present, and did everything they could to check the progress of the fire, but without avail. After a time the heat from the burning buildings became so intense that all boats were obliged to stop some distance down the river, where they awaited orders.

At five o'clock the order came to get under way. We passed down the river a distance of about eight miles, in accordance with an order from Rear Admiral D. D. Porter. He ordered a line movement, second only to the gunboat victory in the number of transports, the gunboat Fort Hindman taking lead, followed by the Ozark, Mound City, Carondolet, Chillicothe, Osage, Neosho, Lexington and Cricket. The transports placed alternately with these were the Groesbeck, W. D. Ewing, Southwester, Emerald, Clara Bell, Des Moines, Champion, Mars, Sioux City, and Thomas E. Tutt. The Lioness, Black Chief, Belle Creole, Rob Roy, Bella Donna, Millie Stephens, Arizonia, Gullium, Silver Wave, Astrea and Dudens.

These last eight took the middle of the convoy. If attacked ahead, they were to drop back and let the steam gunboats pass on to the batteries.

At seven o'clock on the morning of the 11th they again started down the river. Saw nothing of guerrillas till about eleven o'clock, when they were fired into from the bank of the river. They returned the fire briskly, and succeeded in driving them off.

They were then about twenty miles from Alexandria, and had proceeded about ten miles farther, when they were again opened upon, and firing kept up for ten or fifteen minutes. It was rapidly returned, and did not succeed in driving them off. Two miles below the whistle sounded to tie up for the night.

At half-past six o'clock the fleet came up with orders to get under way at daylight on Monday morning, the 14th. Fearing torpedoes might have been placed in our way by the guerrillas, the gunboat Lexington was ordered down somedistance to reconnoiter, which so detained them that they did not get under way till about noon.

From Singapore Point down, for a distance of sixteen miles, they were subjected to continuous and destructive fire of musketry from the enemy, who were concealed along the river banks. About five miles below Shaggy Point they were fired into by about 300 guerrillas. Five balls passed through the Hattie Stephens. One man was killed and several wounded.

They were not again molested till they were about eight miles above Fort DeRussey, when they were subjected to a galling fire for upward of half an hour, but were not fired upon from any batter.es.

Some gunboats were left at Fort DeRussey, and some came down as far as the mouth of Black River.

HOARSENESS AND SORE THROAT.—This painful result of a "Hacking Cold," or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, may at any time be removed by allowing one or two of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, to dissolve slowly in the mouth. Singers and public speakers will find them of peculiar advantage. Military officers and soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as the occasion requires.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—On the bank of the Ohio river, twenty minutes' ride from Pittsburgh on the Fort Wayne Railroad. Free use of Baths, Alleys, Boats, Gymnasium. No Bar. Enquire of J. R. GARDINER, 62 Fifth street.

Visitors to the Sanitary Fair will find this more convenient than Hotels in the city. my23-1w

SAM'L M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
No. 124 FIRST STREET.
no8-ly

FROM RICHMOND.

Thankfulness for Propitious Fortunes

Everything Bright with the Rebels.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, 19th.

The Confederacy find a source of great encouragement and abundant reasons for thankfulness over their present propitious fortunes. If we can conquer now, and God is giving us the promise of it, our work will be done. The reasoning and fears of the enemy assure us of this. Grant's army is the last head and front of this horrid war. This is the time, therefore, for every man who can strike a blow for his country, to render his aid. Let every one assist in whatever sphere is open to him, ourselves and our substance, let all be cheerfully and zealously rendered as may be needed or called for until this great fight is done. The weak and helpless cannot lift the spear of battle or assist in active employment. They may do as the friends of Esther did when the fate of a nation hung on her efforts. They can besiege the throne of heaven with fervent supplications that the blessings may be upon those who on the part of the Confederacy are conducting the great issues. We have much to stimulate and encourage us.

The news of yet another victory has just come down from Gen. Lee's army.

Butler has been driven to cover. The Trans-Mississippi sends us cheering tidings. Let us strike on and hard for our deliverance draws nigh.

The news reached us yesterday morning that there had been fighting in Spottsylvania. The report brought in, represented that Grant had made a heavy assault on Lee's right at or near Shannon's mill, and had met with his usual success in his Virginia operations, a heavy repulse.

The telegraph may bring us more accurate details before going to press, but there was some firing on the south side yesterday, together with some skirmishing, though we have not learned that it was of material consequence. We have any number of reports as to the movements of the enemy, but we believe there has been no material change up to this time, since Lady Smith brought his fortifications.

The reader will find in this paper a live to the Trans Mississippi operations which will be read according to his faith. For ourselves we confess that we are not much given to credulation. We have been deluded enough with news from that quarter to teach us caution. At the same time the result asserted is not to be considered as improbable.

Banks was undoubtedly in a desperate situation, surrounded by a superior force, his navigation interrupted, and supposed. His pride, however, would make him refuse to surrender until reduced to extremities. He is fighting for the Presidency and to surrender is not the road to it.

In respose to the surrender of Steele to Price, there has been much confusion and many contradictions. From a comparison of the several stories, we are inclined to the opinion that his army has been captured just as Milroy's at Winchester on the 14th of June last. That is to say, Steele has not succeeded made his escape while the body of his forces fell into our hands. He probably lost from 6,000 to 9,000 besides his artillery and teams. Steele's force was 15,000 strong, and that of Marmaduke to see which should enter Little Rock first. Steele carrying but light weight, won by a neck.

From the Richmond Examiner, May 18.

The battle near Drury's Bluff was imperfectly appreciated in Richmond until yesterday. It was, during the time it lasted, one of the most terrific combats that has been known. Confederate veterans have been in many a desperate conflict. The nerve of Smith or Butler's large army was concentrated on the hills behind heavy fortifications, which they had strengthened with all the perfect and unlimited means at the State, and hold two Conventions, one east and the other west of the mountains. Then it would be necessary to blockade all the lines of access between the two sections. But now, by the aid of science, and the idomitable energy and enterprise of the American people diminished to a handful, by a distance annihilated, and the reasons that had been urged for a separation of the State into two distinct bodies were dissipated, and conventions could be held in the same place, and with but little inconvenience to the members of either section.

After hearing the Rules of Order, as practised in the last Convention, and adopting them for the government of the body now in session, the unfinished business was announced.

The Rev. Mr. Morris, Rector of Trinity Church will meet at nine o'clock A. M., and adjourn at two P. M., the afternoon sessions meeting at three o'clock.

Visiting Episcopal clergymen and candidates awaiting orders, were invited to seats in the Convention during its sessions.

On motion, the Convention then adjourn to meet at nine o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning in Trinity Church, Sixth street.

Tribute of Respect to Colonel Hull.

At a meeting of those heretofore and now connected with the 62d Regiment P. V., held at the Girard House, on Tuesday evening, to make arrangements to attend the funeral of Colonel Hull to-day at 2 o'clock P. M., on motion, Maj. James W. Patterson was called to the Chair, and Sergt. T. H. Douglas was appointed Secretary.

On motion, James Onslow, Lieut. W. J. Patterson and Sergt. H. B. McCurry, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The Committee retired, and, after a short absence, reported, through the chairman, the following, which were unanimously adopted. Mr. Onslow, in submitting the report made a few feeling and appropriate remarks:

WHEREAS, Amid the rejoicing of a nation in the overthrow of her enemies, we are called to mourn the untimely death of a brave, loyal soldier, cut down in the prime of his glory and usefulness by the ruthless hand of treason, while nobly defending a nation's honor; and, whereas, by this sad event our fair land has lost a brave and fellow soldier, Colonel James C. Hull, the cause of liberty and right has been deprived of one of its most glorious defenders, and we have lost a faithful officer and a true, tried friend; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the inscrutable decrees of Providence, we cannot refrain from expressing our heartfelt sorrow and tribulation over the death of so ardent a patriot, gallant officer and true christian.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathies in arms, do offer our sincere condolence with his bereaved family, whose loss is infinitely greater than ours, in whom he has proven an affectionate husband and a kind father.

Resolved, That while we deplore the untimely loss of so modest, but brave an officer, genuine patriot, christian and honest man, we cannot but derive consolation from the fact that our loss is his gain, for we know that his spirit has been wafted to realms of eternal bliss.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings be forwarded to the grief-stricken family of our beloved commander.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect we will attend the funeral in a body.

The members of the 62d, now in the city and vicinity, are requested to meet at the Girard House, at 6 o'clock, P. M., to-day, in citizen's dress, where crape will be furnished them, and their place in the procession assigned them.

THOS. A. ROBERTSON, President.
T. H. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

Historical Fact.

Rev. Mr. MORRIS, a member of the Pennsylvania State Episcopal Convention now in session in this city, yesterday offered a preamble and resolutions embodying facts of more than ordinary historical interest to the members of the church. From them the facts will be gathered that on the 24th day of May—the same day and month on which the Convention meets in our city—in the year 1784, just eighty years ago, the first Convention of the Episcopal Church in the United States of America, held in Philadelphia. Rev. Mr. MORRIS prefaced his preamble and resolutions with a few remarks, in which he stated that he deemed it his duty to offer them, that a precedence so important might be officially recognized. It was the first time in the history of the Church that her representatives had met since the Convention West of the Allegheny mountains, and it suggested well for the present unity and harmony of the Church. And the future prosperity of the cause that the anniversary of the inauguration effected on a day coincident with that upon which it assembled in Philadelphia in May 1784.

The Funeral of Col. Hull.

The remains of the late lamented Lieut. Col. Hull, who was killed in one of the recent battles in Virginia, arrived here on the noon train yesterday, and will lie in state at the Liberty street M. E. Church, corner of Liberty and Hay streets, from 7 a. m., to 12 m. to-day. The funeral will take place at two p. m., and the procession will proceed from the church along Liberty street to 6th, 6th along St. Clair over the Suspension Bridge, thence up Federal street to Ohio, along Ohio to Beaver, along Beaver to Jackson, thence to Hillside Cemetery.

The pall will form in front of the office of Captain Wright, Post Commander, Girard House, at one o'clock p. m., precisely. All officers and men who have been attached to the army, and particularly those of the 62d, are requested to attend.

Grand Literary Entertainment.

There will be a grand literary entertainment by the combined literary associations of Pittsburgh and vicinity, on Friday evening, May 27th, at Concert Hall, for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair fund, under the auspices of the Committee on Literary Performances. Col. J. R. Clarke will deliver the opening address, which, aside from the object of the exhibition, should draw a crowded house. The literary societies taking part, consisting of the Newman, Philo, Independent, Perry, Penn, and Philomathic, are too well known to require any further mention. A pleasant evening may be spent at the entertainment.

Soldiers Agency.—Returned soldiers will find Messrs. W. J. and Hall Patterson, two young attorneys in the city, attentive, capable and faithful business men. They are prepared to attend to all soldier's claims against government, and prosecute to a justment all claims. See their card.

Collision.—We learn that early last evening a collision occurred between two freight trains on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, in the neighborhood of Hays' Station, the one coming up and the other going down the road. The locomotives were somewhat injured, but no one was hurt.

City Intelligence.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

MEETING IN ST. PETERS CHURCH.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

List of Clergymen Present.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, May 24.—The Eightieth Annual State Convention of the Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania convened in St. Peter's, Grant street, this afternoon at five o'clock, Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter presiding. Rev. John Clayton was elected Secretary, and Rev. John A. Childs Assistant Secretary. Upon the call of the roll, the following clergymen answered:

Rt. Rev. A. Potter, DD.,	Rev. Phillip Barks,
Rev. E. H. Abbott,	" R. Hill Browne.
" Alfred M. Abel,	" John A. Childs.
" Geo. B. Allen,	" F. J. Clere,
" Saml. Appleton,	" Chas. D. Cooper.
" F. E. Arnold,	" Benj. J. Douglass.
" Hurley Baldy,	" Henry Duhring,
" F. W. Beasely,	" Geo. A. Durborow,
" J. Bolton,	" Saml. Durborow,
" Chas. B. Bonnell,	" Wm. Ely,
" Wm. V. Feltwell,	" Geo. Leeds, D.D.,
" E. E. Fogge,	" Rev. P. Lundy,
" D. R. Goodwin, D.D	" Henry Mackey,
" W. H. D. Hatton,	" Chas. A. Maison,
" Saml. Hazlehurst,	" Geo. D. Miller,
" Wm. S. Heaton,	" Danl. S. Miller,
" M. A. De W. Howe,	" B. Wistar Morris,
" Jas. Laverty,	" Louis C. Newman.
" Edmund Lee,	" T. F. Ohl,
" Rich'd Henry Lee,	" Wilburt F. Paddock
" Robt. J. Parvin,	" C. E. Swope,
" E. M. Recke,	" A Ten Broeck,
" Odell C. Peet,	" Geo. A. Talman,
" E. N. Potter,	" A. E. Tschudy,
" C. A. L. Richards,	" E. M. Van Pelt, D.D
" Jno. Rodney,	" A. Wadlish,
" Joel Budd Sayrs,	" E. A. Washburn,
" Geo. Slattery,	" Daniel Washburn,
" Richard Smith,	" Benj. Watson, D.D.
" Richard L. Smith,	" E. S. Watson,
" Samuel E. Smith,	" Thomas C.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Parvlance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Parlors on second story. Operating Department up-stairs. Mr. PARVLANCE, well known as one of the oldest and most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the finest to the largest, plain or colored, in oil water tint or India ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Parvlance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular Carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parvlance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1864.

Gen. Sherman on Correspondents.

Gen. SHERMAN has issued an order to correct "an impression" that he has "prohibited the mails to and from the army," in which he recommends frequent letter writing by soldiers, and enforces the duty of officers to aid them in so doing. He goes further, however, and says:

What the commanding General does disapprove is the existence of that class of men who will not take a musket and fight, but, who follow an army to pick up news for sale, speculating on a species of information which is dangerous to the army and to our cause, and who are more used to bolster up idle and worthless officers than to notice the hard-working and meritorious. Those notoriety is generally equal to their confage, and who scorn to seek the flattery of the Press?

Is it himself that is complaining? The correspondents, while they have spoken in just terms of praise of HOOKER, MCPHERSON, DAVIS and others, have had little to say about Gen. SHERMAN. This fact may assist to define the General's meaning. Furthermore, if Gen. SHERMAN "does not worship officers" in his command, the confession does him no credit, since it shows he has not done his duty in getting rid of them. The order itself is so palpably an ebullition of personal feeling, is so marked a departure from the rule of GRANT, who distinguished for his kind treatment and appreciation of regular correspondents, and is so unlike the treatment they have received from every other officer in the service, that it can be regarded in no other light than as evidence of General SHERMAN'S lack of wisdom and unsoundness in that particular at least. The fling at correspondents as "a class of men who follow the army to pick up news for sale," is utterly unworthy of an officer of his grade and betrays private animosity that would be contemptible in a petty officer. General SHERMAN will find his enemy almost anywhere among the correspondents of the Press. They peril their lives, and undergo all that he undergoes, not "to pick up news for sale," but to give an appreciating public early and reliable intelligence and comprehensive accounts of military operations, which will stand as history. Let General SHERMAN fight JOHNSTON and let the correspondents alone. His order injures only himself, and deprives the public of that which it demands—full details of all that is going on at the principal points of interest.

The Bottom of It.

There seems to be no doubt that a desire to play a success ul game in stocks and gold, was at the bottom of the forgery by HOWARD of the Proclamation. He had been operating somewhat, and he is said to have lost lately. This was a plan concocted by himself to make up his losses. The fact reveals the ways of Wall street. It is not difficult to believe that the forgery, as an expedient for influencing the market, was not a whit more reprehensible than many other tricks that have been played successfully, perhaps many times, during the past few months. Indeed, it comes out now that HOWARD has been guilty of other forgeries, said to have been perpetrated through the *World* newspaper, of disasters to our armies, to facilitate gambling in Wall street. It is hardly probable that he is the only one who has done this thing, or that he is the inventor of this system for manipulating the market. We may fairly assume to detecting this, but one of the many plans no less worthy of punishment, has been exposed.

It is understood that all there is of the case has not been made public. The investigation is still going on, we are assured, with a fair prospect of further developments and arrests.

THE able and distinguished chairman of the caucus of the "Democrats" in the House, Hon. J. L. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, having made a proposition in the other day, while the country was rejoicing over our successful attack on the rebel lines, that "in the hour of triumph and exultation of victory, we should tender the olive branch of peace as an exchange for the sword, the New York *Tribune* makes the following suggestion, after a most thorough statement of the possible reasons that actuated this imaginative offer:

"These being the facts, let Mr. DAWSON, with our wishes, if he chooses to accept his resignation, start at once, on his own private account, for the camp of General Lee, with a whole cartload of olive branches. Some good may come of it. Mr. DAWSON may possibly be treated as a spy."

Howard the Proclamation Forger.

There is official authority for the statement that the account given in an extra *World*, a few days ago, of the alleged disaster to Gen. Burnside's corps, was originated by Howard.

The effect of this account, like the effect of the proclamation, was for the moment to depress government securities and to facilitate stock speculations.

The authorship of the remarkable story about the race for 10,000, which was to take place between the government steamer Eolus and a vessel to be named here—a story that was extensively circulated—was attributed to Howard, but has since been traced to another individual.

The authorities were in possession of the names of the authors of these pretended dispatches, and on the appearance of the proclamation they were satisfied that one of those persons was also its original author.

Howard had taken the precaution to have it written by another, and was himself in company with a gentleman of unsullied character on the evening of the execution of this paper; but the authorities had sufficient evidence to warrant his arrest the next day sooner than that event occurred.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

FROM DENVER CITY.—Dates to the 22d says that cherry creek which has been dry within and several miles above this city since 1859, suddenly filled with water about twelve o'clock on the night of the 19th, overflowing its banks and submerging West Denver, doing immense damage to life and property; fifte n or twenty persons were drowned. About fifty buildings were swept away, among the numbers of lives and cattle drowned. Among the buildings destroyed were the Rocky Mountain News office, City Hall, and several other large buildings. All the bridges across the Platte and Cherry Creek were swept off. Hundreds of farms for miles above and below, with growing crops, com le ely ut ned, and are covered with sand and water six to twelve inches deep. The loss to property is estimated at over a million dollars.

...ER ON THE SUSQUEHANNA.—It is stated ...siness has not been so brisk in Marietta ...t ten years as at present. Immense ...s of timber and lumber are on shore. ...selling from $16 to $22 per thousand, ...equality brings as high as $28. Joist ...ell at $20 a thousand feet. Pur... even at these prices.

Girdling the World.

A small paragraph which has appeared in the papers within the last few weeks in reality marks one of the greatest events of the age in which we live. We refer to a dispatch to Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, at Queenstown, Ireland, transmitted in two hours from Irkusik, the capital of Eastern Siberia. Thus, while the line of telegraph on the Asiatic side is working through one hundred and fifteen degrees of longitude, on the American side the lines run from St. Johns, N. F., to San Francisco, a distance of seventy-two degrees more, in all one hundred and eighty-five degrees of longitude, or five degrees more than half around the globe. Between eleven and twelve thousand miles of wire, from east to west, are now traversed over by our messages, and the remaining five thousand to connect the whole is being pushed through as rapidly as possible. That we shall, in less than a year, have telegraphic messages from London, seems now, therefore, almost as certain as anything well can be. The enterprise will continue to the end in the hands that have accomplished so much, which fact is the best possible guaranty of success. For about one hundred and thirty degrees of latitude—that is, from London to the Lena river in Siberia, the country is one of the most extended plains in the world; it is, in fact, the great northern plain of the earth, and covers nearly the whole of Northern Asia. Along the Arctic sea it terminates only at longitude 165 degrees east (as McCulloch has shown in his Geographical Dictionary on the conformation of Asia), on the banks of the river Kolyma. This plain would extend to the Pacific ocean but for the Aldan mountains, which extend from three degrees north latitude to close up the shores of the sea of Tarakai, or gulf of Okhotzk, to Bhering's straits. These mountains, however, do not rise to a considerable height, the main elevation being less than 2000 feet. There are tracts of low land along the sea coast partly covered with thick forests and partly with fine grass, although neither agriculture nor the rearing of cattle have yet been attended to—the very scanty population finding it more easy and congenial to get its substance by fishing.

Irkutsk, the point to which the telegraph has already been extended, is one of the most important cities of eastern Siberia—a city of more than twenty thousand inhabitants, and the capital of one of the richest territories—that of Irkootsh—full of silver, iron, gold and copper mines. The city is the residence of the Governor of East Siberia, and is situated about thirty miles east of Lake Baikal. It is fortified, has some fifteen churches, and is quite an important point, as a religious, as well as political centre. An Arch Bishop of the Greek Church resides here, whose authority extends all over Eastern Siberia and Russian America—in fact, through 129 deg. of latitude—one of the most extensive dioceses in the world. There is little doubt, but that the telegraph will open to enlerprising Americans some of the most valuable opportunities of doing themselves and the world good, by the improvement of the country and the development of its resources. The present Emperor, Alexander, is a man of vigor and fond of the orderly improvement of his vast domains. Already the lines of this telegraph are touching close upon the Mongolian race; they will soon approach the borders of the Chinese Empire, and before they reach Bhering Straits, the message which flashes over the wire in an instant, from London, at mid-day, will arrive at midnight.

Our National Debt.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, in one of his recent elegant rhetorical sophistries, made the assertion that "the whole debt of the country—national, State, county, and town obligations—would, if the war closed to-morrow, amount to half the property of the nation. As this is one of the most mischievous assertions a speaker can make, and one that will do much injury if allowed to pass unnoticed, the charge should be examined. The Boston *Transcript* makes this admirable reply:

The taxable (specie) value of the property of the United States in 1860 was sixteen thousand one hundred and fifty-nine millions of dollars. Deducting from this amount the valuation of Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, as set in that of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia, and the result will be, for the loyal States, eleven thousand millions of dollars.

The public debt of the United States on May 9th, was $1,730,570,950, of which $508,300,300 bears no interest. The following table, by the author of a book entitled "The Philanthropic Records of the War," exhibits the amounts paid by states, loans, &c., as well as those given by individuals:

Amount expended by States, not reimbursed or guaranteed to be reimbursed by the General Government	$10,937,823 59
Bounties, extra pay, &c., to volunteers, contributed by cities, towns, &c., for raising regiments	47,585,900 84
Bounties and aid to volunteers by towns, &c	34,230,000 00
State contributions for sick and wounded soldiers	72,752,854 43
Contributions of States to National defences	816,941 00
Contributions by individuals to National defences	13,010,000 00
Private contributions to the care and comfort of soldiers through societies	1,005,000 00
Contributions from abroad	24,044,385 99
Contributions for freedmen, sufferers in riots, &c	390,140 74
	689,614 1

Making in all the sum of $212,274,259 45—over two hundred and twelve millions of dollars.

This amount added to the national debt, makes a sum of about one thousand nine hundred and forty millions.

If we call the whole debt two thousand millions, it is less than one-fifth of the taxable value of the States in 1860, and less than the taxable value of two States alone—Ohio and Massachusetts—at that time. The whole national debt, on the first of May, was, in gold, by a fraction of millions of dollars, as the calculation on a specie basis, of the State of New York in 1859.

In regard to the actual destruction of capital which the debt represents, we must remember that, leaving out the very large amount which may be considered to be only prematurely invested in ships, fortifications, and military and naval materials, a considerable proportion of the money remains in the hands of our people in the shape of profits, and affects merely the distribution and not the amount of the wealth. We will not venture to say how much, from these two considerations alone, would have to be deducted from the debt to get at the amount of capital which has been really sunk in the war.

When the contest began it was estimated that the surplus income of the people of the free States was one hundred millions of dollars a year, and there can be no doubt that this has been greatly increased since 1861. The surplus income after all the expenses of individuals have been paid, is what is available to sustain a war. The relation of the interest on the debt to this surplus income, taking it at the estimate of four hundred millions, is about one to six, forty-two millions of the interest being payable in gold, and about twenty millions in currency.

From these figures it will be seen how far from the fact is the assertion that the nation's debt amounts to half the valuation of the property in the country.

What Has Been Accomplished.

"E. D. M." in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and "Veteran Observer" in the New York *Times*, takes the following view of the situation and prospect:

There is an impatience of expectation in the public mind which ought to be corrected. If the bulletin board announces a victory (like that of Hancock) one day, and a defeat the next one, there is an instant conclusion that the war ought to be ended in a few days, and when the impatient find that is not the case, they begin to think that they are actually going to lose ground. If such persons will refer to the campaign which ended with the conquest of Vicksburg, and save the Mississippi valley, they will learn a little more of the work to be done and of the prospect before them. In December, 186', Grant was marching on Granada, Miss., when all his lines of communication were cut and he was obliged to return and go by water. From January to April the investment and bombardment of Vicksburg, and on it without effect, but in July the armies of the rebels had been defeated, Vicksburg taken, and the country rejoicing. There was no part of the campaign as judicious as the present, and at no period of the war have we done such effective work as in the last two weeks. On the 2d of May, Grant lay at Culpepper Court House, on the line from the Rapidan, repulsed Lee in two bloody and furious attacks, driven him twenty miles, and defeated him in a third great battle. The mud fetched him up on the Rapidan, but the roads are dry. When Grant set out, he well knew the great and terrible work before him, and has since dispatched that he had determined, that he would *never cease fighting if it took all summer.* That is what the rebel army is not accustomed to, and don't understand. They have been encouraged to suppose that every battle, took a month or two to rest and get new shoes. Grant will give them no rest, but *unconditional surrender.* Does the reader know what that means? It means incessant battle till Lee's army is destroyed, beyond the power of fighting longer, and that not metaphorically, but really. That will require from three to five more great battles. If we are worsted in any one of them, it will make no difference in the result, but will make a delay of three days. If we are worsted in three more battles, what he lost in the last three, his army will be beyond the power of making another stand. He has lost, in killed, wounded and prisoners, at least 30,000 men. He pays for them with the taxable value of two States alone—Ohio and Massachusetts—at that time. The whole national debt, on the 1st

CAMPAIGN MISCELLANY.

LETTERS FROM HOME.

Few out of the army understand how much the soldier thinks of letters from home. Scarce any event—even approaching battle—is a cause of so general camp excitement as the mail arrival. This is peculiarly the case at so remote a military post as St. Augustine. Perhaps once in a week or ten days a boat comes into us from Jacksonville or Hilton Head, but with such irregularity that she may be expected at any time, and confident y looked for never. Whenever the tide is such that she can cross the bar, wistful eyes, watching for her appearance, are turned seaward continually from the glacis, or parapet, or lookout of the fort, from the water battery, from the sea wall, and from the ocean-fronting piazza. By-and-by some one catches a glimpse of her black smoke-stack, moving along beyond the low, sandy headlands across the bay, and the glad shout is raised, "A boat," "A boat!" Instantly the cry is caught by others, and again and again repeated, until, up and down the streets it is heard throughout the town, and the whole air is ringing with the welcoming strain.

Then those who can do so watch her untiringly, as though she might be lost if their eyes were taken from her, while others hurry to complete the work in which they are engaged, that they may be ready ere she reaches the pier, from which she is still several miles distant. The gray-haired, weather-beaten old pilot puts off from the shore in his little skiff, and he also is watched until he reaches the steamer. By-and-by she is over the bar. She passes the old Spanish light tower. She rounds the head of Anastasia Island. She is opposite Fort Marion. Now, her whistle sounds. At the first blast all cars bend intently for another, as though it would be the feeblest whisper, for, if it be thrice repeated, she has a mail on board. There! it sounds the second time. And, now the third! "God be praised!" say some, with a feeling of relief. The boat is more welcome than before.

Just look at this pier! Here is the post commandant. If there are two regiments in town both Colonels are here. And here are all the other field officers, and all the line and staff officers who can be present. And here are the civilians who have come South for their health. There at the upper end of the pier, kept back by the guard, are the wistful enlisted men, who can come no nearer. And yonder, coming across the Plaza, are the ladies, and such of the patients from the Convalescent Camp of the Department as have strength for the walk hither. What an interested, anxious group—all moved by the same desire for news from home.

The boat is in. She brings scarce any passengers; but the mail is what is looked for. The huge leathern bags are lifted into a wagon and taken toward the postoffice, while the crowd follows, commenting on their size and fullness compared with those of the last arrival, and every Yankee guessing for himself how many letters they contain or him. It must be some time before the letters are distributed; but what of that? He would be deemed not industrious, but unfeeling, who could work meantime; so officers and men move restlessly about with eyes on the closed doors of the diminutive post office until the letter sorting is complete. Now, what a rush for the delivery! and oh! what a glad devouring of home intelligence.

It took but little time to write some of these letters, but it will be a long time before they are sufficiently read. "My mother writes me some first-rate letters," said one of our boys to me only a few days since, "but I lost the best one of them when we broke camp; I used to love to read it over." Ah, mother! if you knew how your boys—wild and wayward as they seem—poor correspondents as perhaps they prove themselves—value your loving letters, how thread and read them in the loneliness of camp, you would thank God and take courage. No son is to be despaired of while home has such a hold on him.

Not all letters bring good news to the soldier, but any letter is better than none. Three days ago a full mail came in just before noon. The steamer was to leave early the next morning with the return mail. All night I sat until two hours past twelve writing letters for home dear ones, and then started for the post office to deposit them. Crossing the plaza, I at first missed the sentinel at a post whence I looked for a challenge. Another glance showed him just within, in the deep shade of the corner building, and his voice rung out in the still night, "who comes there?" Giving the countersign, I recognized him as a man from my regiment, and stopped for a chat. He replied presently, but in a somewhat subdued tone of voice, as I made a remark or two on the prospect of our receiving orders for a move northward, and then he said sadly, "Chaplain, I had bad news to-day from home." "What is that?" I inquired with interest. "My wife is dead," he said with choking voice. Poor fellow! no wonder he had stood back in the shadow on his lonely post, instead of pacing his usual beat that night. Deeply did I sympathize with him as he told his story of how he was married less than a year ago, and then had left for the war, while his loving, lonely, weary-hearted wife had pined away and died. But what consolation could I give him in that hour of bitterness, except to point him to the God and Shepherd, whose rod and whose staff prove a comfort and a stay in even the gloomy valley of death-shade. "Oh," he said, promptly and with heartiness, "I do go to Him. I have been in that habit ever since I was a mere child"—and then he told me of his delight in prayer. God pity that bereaved soldier! The longed-for mail had brought sad tidings for him from the home of his yearning heart, yet he was grateful for the letter, and his words of sympathizing affection had evidently touched and softened him, for he added, as if in remembrance of those who had written to him, and as if he were not yet entirely alone in the world: "Well, anyway, I've got a good Master and a good mother. And I tell you, chaplain, they are a great blessing to a man." Do you think I disputed him?

Just note a contrast with this. While last at the North I met a soldier of another regiment. He was from the Department of the Gulf. In the course of conversation he said, with such bitter earnestness as quite surprised me, after his quiet and careless talk until then: "Chaplain, I've been out now more than two years, and I've never had but two letters from home. I tell you that's rough." "Well, it is rough," I said, "but have you any family to write to you?" "I've got a father, and a mother and two sisters, and three brothers, and they have never written to me but twice. And I tell you it's rough, chaplain. I say, chaplain, we soldiers have a hard enough time at the easiest; but when we can't hear from home it's rough. When the mail used to come in I'd go up to my company (you see I was detached,) and I'd ask for my letters' and there wouldn't be any. 'Well,' I'd say, 'I don't care; I can wait. I'll have one next time.' But the next time it would be the same way, and so all the while. I tell you, Chaplain, it was rough." And so it was that man's temper was being soured. His heart was being filled with home neglect, not army life, was making a coarse man of him day by day. The man which brought to that other soldier the news of the dying out of the central light of his remembered and longed-for home, left him not in such utter darkness as enshrouded the soul of the poor fellow with father and mother, two sisters and three brothers, who had had but two letters in two full weary years.

HOW TO TELL GENERAL GRANT.

A gentleman belonging to the Sanitary Commission who was going to the front, a few days, said he did not know General Grant, but he was determined to see him before he came back. He wanted to know what kind of a looking man he was. "You can't miss him," said a bystander. "When a battle is going on, just ride along the lines till you come to a cloud of smoke like a locomotive on horseback, and you will find Grant under it." This I must say was a very plain direction. Any body can find Grant by adhering to it. He seems to smoke a whole box of cigars at a time during the progress of an engagement and the harder the contest the stronger the puff.

ABOUT A SHIRT.

The following is a very affecting incident:

A rebel prisoner asked a clean shirt for his young comrade, whose fresh, but blood-stained bandages told of a recent amputation just above the knee.

One of the Sanitary Commission gave the shirt, but said he must first be washed. "Who will do that?" "Oh, any of those women yonder." A kind looking woman, from Philadelphia, was asked if she was willing to wash a rebel prisoner. "Certainly," was her prompt reply, "I have a son in the Union army, and I would like to have somebody to wash him."

With a towel and water in a tin basin, she cheerfully walked through the mud to the tent. Careful not to disturb his amputated leg, she gently removed his old shirt and began to wash him, but the tenderness of a mother's heart was at work, and she began to cry over him, saying that she imagined that she was washing her own son. This was more than she could bear. He, too, began to weep, and to ask God to bless her for her kindness to him. The scene was too much for the by-standers, and they left the Northern mother and Southern son to their sacred grief, wishing that tears could blot out the sin of this rebellion, and the blood of this unnatural war.

Fashions for May.

The Parisian spring of the good old times has returned in 1864, with its pleasant accompaniments of early violets and lilac flowers. There is a general laying aside of furs and warm covering beneath the genial sunshine of this charming month of April. A considerable diminution in the amplitude of the skirts must be noted with satisfaction; indeed, the employment of steel crinolines seem to be altogether on the decrease. The suppleness and grace of the spring costumes this year could not have been obtained otherwise than by the adoption of underclothing of a softer description. The small *chapeaux à l'Anglaise*, rather low in front, and passing with a simple curve down to the bavolet, are decidedly in favor at this moment, the materials preferred being crape and silk, and the latest ornament a sort of narrow scarf inside and outside.

DRESS FOR A WEDDING PARTY.—Masarine blue moire antique robe, ornamented (above the deep lace flounce adorning the skirt) with three black velvet lozenges, edged with narrow black guipure. Long black lace shawl. White crap bonnet, decorated with feathers and an aigrette; above the vandyked lace bavolet a rich blue velvet ornament, of the same tint as the bow and strings.

EVENING DRESS FOR A YOUNG LADY.—Silver-grey robe in foulard de l'Inde, richly trimmed with blue silk strips and narrow edging. The dress is cut in the style denominated the *forme Impératrice*, and the corsage and sleeve-cuffs are ornamented with stripes and bands to match those on the skirt. Small lace collar, fastened by a rose-pink cravat.

WALKING DRESS FOR A LADY.—Robe of iron-grey taffety, provided with a fluted skirt, surmounted by four rows of passementerie. The corsage is a ceinture, and the shoulders and cuffs are also trimmed with passementerie ornaments. White crape bonnet, with a tulle scarf beneath the front edge attaching a small feather. The scarf ornament is also repeated outside the bonnet.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late COL. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

my19

The Commercial as an Advertising Medium.

We believe we may assert without fear of contradiction, that the circulation of the COMMERCIAL has for the last two months increased at a rate not paralleled in the history of the Press of Pittsburgh. Whether we consider the extent or the character of our circulation, we think our columns have strong claims on the business public as an advertising medium. Not only is our circulation over a wide range of country, embracing much of Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, and Eastern Ohio, but our readers are among those classes which advertisers generally most wish to reach, because they are the best customers. In this respect, we feel confident, the COMMERCIAL presents superior advantages.

ADVERTISING DIRECTORY.

Iron Manufacturers.

Lyon, Shorb & Co. ..... 121 Water st.
Singer, Nimick & Co. ..... 83 Water st.
John Moorhead ..... 74 Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co. ..... 91 and 92 Water st.
S. S. Fowler & Co. ..... 39 Water st.
Foster & Co. ..... 37 to 42 Penn st.
Jones & Laughlin ..... 121 Water st.
Smith, Park & Co. ..... 149 First st.
Graff, Bennett & Co. ..... 97 Water st.
Jones & Boyd ..... corner First and Ross st.
Lloyd & Black ..... 88 Water st.
James Pennock ..... 141 Wood st.
Park, Brother & Co. ..... 157 First st.

Dry Goods.

J. W. Barker & Co. ..... 59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield ..... corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates ..... 21 Fifth st.
Joseph Horne ..... 77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter ..... 92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch ..... 96 Market st.
R. R. Gardner ..... 98 Market st.
White, Orr & Co. ..... 25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co. ..... 64 Wood st.

Banks.

First National Bank ..... Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank ..... Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh ..... Fourth st.
Allegheny Bank ..... Fifth st.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' ..... Fourth st.
Citizens' Bank ..... corner Wood and Diamond alley.

Oil Dealers.

Pennock, Ball & Co. ..... 81 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co. ..... 19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co. cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson ..... 92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell ..... Philadelphia.
Ardesco Oil Company ..... 37 Irwin st.
North American Oil Company ..... 80 Third st.

Insurance Offices.

Citizens' Insurance Co. ..... corner Market and Water sts.
Allegheny Insurance Co. ..... 37 Fifth st.
Peoples' Insurance Co. ..... corner Wood and Fifth sts.
P. A. Madeira ..... 30 Water st.
James O'Connor ..... 55 Market st.

Hotels.

National ..... McKeesport.
Union ..... Philadelphia.
Girard House ..... Philadelphia.
Belvidere ..... Sharpsburg.
Jones House ..... Harrisburg.

Restaurants.

Vierheller & Roessing ..... 64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams ..... Fifth street.
John Myers ..... 46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert ..... 32 Diamond.
E. Reineman ..... 67 Smithfield st.

Lawyers.

H. C. Mackrell ..... Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland ..... 93 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson ..... 144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell ..... 138 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow ..... 114 Fifth street.

Railroads.

Connellsville R. R. Depot ..... cor. Ross & Water street.
Fort Wayne and Chicago Depot, cor. Ross & Water sf.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co. ..... cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central ..... cor. Liberty and Grant streets.

Grocers.

G. B. Jones & Son ..... 191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co. ..... 139 and 139 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson ..... 221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co. ..... corner Smithfield and First sts.

Musical Instruments.

Wamelink & Bart ..... 12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor ..... 82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman ..... 53 Fifth street.

Druggists.

Chas. H. Super ..... corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co. ..... corner Wayne and Liberty sts.
B. L. Fahnestock & Co. ..... 76 & 78 Wood & 81 Fourth sts.

Sewing Machine Agents.

Wm. Sumner & Co. ..... 27 Fifth st.
C. T. Chatoney ..... 18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm ..... Corner Wood and Third st.

Machinists.

J. J. Powers & Co. ..... cor. Liberty and Seventh street.
J. P. Foster ..... cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.
Foster & Co. ..... cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Foundries.

Charles Knap ..... cor. Etna and Pike street.
Hussey, Wells & Co. ..... 37 Fifth street.
Wm. G. Price ..... cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.

Commission Merchants.

R. H. King ..... 211 Liberty st.
John S. Needles ..... Philadelphia.
Taussing, Livingston & Co. ..... St. Louis.

Opticians.

G. E. Shaw ..... 54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond ..... 39 Fifth st.

Dentists.

G. W. Spencer ..... 256 Penn st.
Quincy A. ..... 278 Penn st.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.

S. S. Bryan ..... 59 Fourth st.
F. Torrence ..... 189 Penn st.

Notions.

T. T. Myler & Co. ..... Corner Fourth and Wood.
Foerster & Schwartz ..... Smithfield st.

Artificial Limbs.

F. W. Newbert ..... 13 St. Clair st.
O. Helmbold ..... 96 Smithfield st.

Book and Job Printers.

W. S. Haven ..... Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy ..... 78 Fifth st.

Hatters.

Wm. Fleming ..... 129 Wood st.
J. D. Ramaley ..... 334 and 336 Liberty st.

Tobacconists.

E. Megraw ..... 31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl ..... Third st.

Soap and Candles.

B. C. & J. H. Sawyer ..... 49 Wood st.
W. H. McGee ..... 107 St. Clair street.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. Pettingill ..... New York.
C. Mather ..... Philadelphia.

Boots and Shoes.

H. Childs & Co. ..... 133 Wood st.
Slater & South ..... 64 Market st.

Merchant Tailors.

H. Oppenheimer ..... 83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee ..... 10 St. Clair street.

Cotton Manufacturers.

Park, Painter & Co. ..... 149 First and 122 Second street.
King & Pennock ..... 29 Wood street.

House and Sign Painters.

Brown, Morrow & Co. ..... 91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons ..... 7 Fifth street.

Metal Broker.

S. M. Wickersham ..... 124 First st.

News Depots.

J. W. Pittock ..... 78 Fifth st.

Jewelers.

John M. Roberts ..... 16 Fifth st.

Coal Dealers.

Meskimen & Morton ..... Allegheny

Physicians.

Dr. F. DeRolette ..... 81 Grant street.

Stationery.

W. S. Haven ..... Corner Third and Wood sts.

Nursery.

John Murdock, Jr. ..... Oakland.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.

H. D. Brecht ..... 126 Smithfield st.

Lithographs.

Krebs & Bro. ..... Corner Fifth and Wood.

Planing Mill.

Shaub & McDonald ..... Anderson street, Allegheny.

Vinegar Manufactory.

Reichenback & Sons ..... Ohio street, Allegheny.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.

Lippincott & Co. ..... 118 Water st.

Straw Goods.

R. H. Palmer ..... 84 Wood st.

Tin-Ware.

Barndollar & Price ..... Wood st.

Vitrol Manufactory.

James Irvin ..... Lawrenceville.

Freight Agents.

Clark & Co. ..... cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Carriage Manufacturers.

Cornwell & Kerr ..... St. Clair street.

Dealer in Wall Paper.

Joseph R. Hughes ..... 107 Market street.

Ambrotypes.

J. W. Purviance ..... cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Glass Manufacturers.

C. Ihmsen & Son ..... 132 First street.

Livery Stables.

James Dain & Son ..... 419 Penn street.

Gas Fitters.

Weldon & Kelly ..... cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Upholsterers.

E. Edmonson & Co. ..... 96 and 98 Third street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

H. CHILDS & CO.,

WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,

133 WOOD STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

would invite the attention of Merchants visiting the market to our large assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, suitable

For Spring and Summer Sales.

Having purchased our stock direct from the manufacturers, entirely for Cash, and possessing long experience as to the wants of the WESTERN TRADE, we feel confident we can offer superior inducements to cash and prompt short-time buyers.

We also have a large line of PRIME CUSTOM WORK, adapted particularly to the City Trade, to which we would ask the examination of retailers.

mh24:m H. CHILDS & CO.

S. S. BRYAN,

Notary Public,

No. 59 FOURTH STREET,

OFFICE HOURS from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. myll

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.

Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

LINNEUS RHUBARB

Is the best variety grown. It is crisp, of delicate flavor, and requires less sugar than any other variety. Plants for sale at

J. KNOX'S,

No. 29 Fifth street.

ap21:tf

JAMES IRWIN,

Manufacturer of

OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.

Orders left at John Porterfield and Co.'s office, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention. sell

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.

se10:1y P. A. MADEIRA, Agent.

DUQUE DO PORTO—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very superior Wine, in store and for sale by

sell5 MILLER & RICKETSON.

FINE BRANDY.—25 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand, in store and for sale by sell MILLER & RICKETSON.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, May 20, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a Pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking:

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 20th day of May, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
my24-om Comptroller of the Currency.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—This Bank is now open for business at its Banking House,

No. 55 Market Street,

(Next door to Messrs. N. Holmes & Sons.)

Deposits received. Exchange on all the principal Cities for sale. Gold bought and sold. U. S. Bonds, U. S. Certificates, and all Government Securities bought and sold. Business paper discounted, and all legitimate Banking business transacted on the most liberal terms.

PRESIDENT,
JAMES O'CONNOR.

DIRECTORS.

JAS. M. BAILEY, of McCreery, Bailey & Dilworth.
WM. VAN KIRK, of Alexander Bradley.
N. J. BIGLEY.
D. M. SMITH, of A. D. Smith & Bro.
W. W. BALL, of Fenwick, Ball & Co.
J. M. HORNER.
THOMAS SMITH, of Allegheny City.
JOHN F. HERRON, of McClurkan, Herron & Co. my22:1m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $400,000, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAGORLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
	WM. K. NIMICK.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,
se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U.S.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, a designated DEPOSITORY and FINANCIAL AGENT of the

UNITED STATES.

By authority of the Treasury Department this Bank will receive subscriptions for the

Ten-Forty 5 per cent. gold bearing Bonds.

A commission will be allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
Pittsburgh, April 26th, 1864. ap27:2m

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION of the above Institution, Saturday, April 30th, 1864:

Amount of Deposits	$180,378 62
Amount of interest due depositors	
May 1	3,674 08
Amount Contingent Fund	6,628 96—$190,681 67

ASSETS.

First Liens on Real Estate	$ 99,323 67
U. S. 5-20 Bonds at par	51,400 00
U. S. Debt Certificates and Notes	15,409 16
Accrued Interest not collected	1,389 87
Office Furniture	150 00
Cash on hand	22,809 27—$190,681 67

The undersigned Auditing Committee have examined the books of the Institution, the bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.

H. CHILDS,
N. VOEGHTLY,
W. B. COPELAND.

Pittsburgh, May 2d, 1864.

Deposits received DAILY and EVERY SATURDAY EVENING. Interest paid at SIX PER CENT per annum.

TRUSTEES.

ISAAC JONES, Pres't,	Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
Hon. Thos. M. Howe	C. G. Hussey,
Wm. H. Smith,	Jacob Painter,
W. B. Copeland,	Nicholas Voeghtly.
Harvey Childs,	

OFFICE, 63 FOURTH SURET.

my7:ow A. A. CARRIER, Treas.

GOLD AND STOCK PURCHASES IN NEW YORK.

R. H. Gallaher & Brother, Brokers,

No. 18 WILLIAM street, New York.

BUY and SELL GOLD, STOCKS and other SECURITIES, and the STOCK BOARDS, and fill Telegraphic or Mail orders with promptitude. They attend regularly the EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and any dispatches addressed to them there, after 7 p. m., and up to 10 p. m., will meet with attention.

N. B. Correspondents will have to remit the necessary margins which will be placed to their credit in the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY. fe:tf

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Office, No. 63 Fourth street.

Deposits received DAILY and every SATURDAY EVENING.

Interest paid at six per cent. per annum.

Trustees:

ISAAC JONES, President.

Hon. Thos. M. Howe,	Hon. J. K. Moorhead
Wm. H. Smith,	C. G. Hussey,
W. B. Copeland,	Jacob Painter,
Harvey Childs,	Nicholas Voeghtly.

se16-6m

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.

mh30:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agt

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates

By JAMES O'CONNOR,

se7 Office, 55 Market street.

BOUNTIES.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH,

myl8

KNAP'S BATTALION

ARTILLERY.

UNITED STATES SERVICE.

FOR 100 DAYS ONLY!

BATTERY D, under command of Capt. G. L. BRAUN (late Captain 2d Pennsylvania artillery), will receive a few more recruits before proceeding to the front.

This Battalion is accepted direct by the Secretary of War.

Those wishing to follow should enroll at once in Company D. Clothing and Outfit furnished on master at Headquarters of Battalion, No. 65 FIFTH STREET, Second story.

G. L. BRAUN,
Commanding Battery D.
W. W. WARD, Chairman Battery Committee.
my24:2t

ROBERT ARTHURS..... JOHN W. RIDDELL

ARTHURS & RIDDELL,

SOLICITORS FOR

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, ARREARS OF PAY, AND ALL Military Claims,

OFFICE.....No. 135 FOURTH street,
mh3:3m-s-o-d *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

THOS. R. CLARKE.....WM. THAW.....CHAS. J. CLARKE

CLARKE & CO.,

OFFICE, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special Agents for Pennsylvania Railroad Company

FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS TO AND FROM ALL se7-1y] POINTS WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

STORE SHADES Made to order, on short notice, at No. 107 MARKET street, between Fifth and Liberty streets.

fe4:3m JOS. R. HUGHES.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE

Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.

Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.

Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.

Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.

Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

MATTHIESSEN & HEGELER,

LASALLE, ILLINOIS,

SMELTERS OF

Slab Zinc, or Spelter,

from

WISCONSIN ZINC ORES.

fe17:6m

LAKE SUPERIOR

Copper Mills and Smelting Works.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.

Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.

WAREHOUSE: 146 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ap28 Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh28

CHAMPAGNE BRANDY.—300 cases Imported in glass; in store and for sale low by myl31 MILLER & RICKETSON

MACKEREL—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON.

DRY GOODS.

77 and 79 Market street.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR THIRD STOCK

NEW GOODS,

They have been purchased from the Importers and Manufacturers direct, especially for this market, and are offered at a slight advance on cost.

Our assortment of STRAW BONNETS and HATS, STRAW TRIMMINGS and ORNAMENTS is particularly fine, having all the latest styles.

Of MILLINARY GOODS we have a complete line.

In SILKS, we have all the fashionable shades.

RIBBONS, unusually large and attractive, all widths, Plaids, Tartans, Pinks, Buffs, &c.

Of FLOWERS, a beautiful lot, all the Novelties.

With a full line of

EMBROIDERIES,
FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,

LACES, SKIRTS, CORSETS,
LACE GOODS and NOTIONS.

Buyers are invited to examine, as we are confident our stock is not surpassed by any house in the West.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

my11 77 and 79 Market street.

J. A. WILSON..... J. W. CARR..... D. M'CANDLESS

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

Third house above Diamond alley,

se25 PITTSBURGH.

NOW OPENED.

The latest styles of Silk and Cloth MANTILLAS SACQUES, TALMAS, CIRCULARS, &c.

Also, CLOAKING CLOTHS of all shades.

SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS, selling cheap for cash. Call and see, at

H. J. LYNCH.

96 Market street, between Fifth street and Diamond ap21

CHEAPEST STOCK

OF

SUMMER GOODS,

Including

DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,

BLACK SILKS,

CLOAKING CLOTHS,

FRENCH CHINTZES,

In the City.

at

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92 Market street.

my20

STRAW GOODS,

BONNETS,

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

BONNET RIBBONS,

PEARL AND GLASS ORNAMENTS,

FOR BONNETS AND HATS,

FLOWERS, &c., MANY NEW STYLES,

FOR SALE BY

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

mh28

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor,

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire

on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freights on as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARNUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
se16-6m WM. P. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
H. M. HOGE, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain WILLIAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McGREW,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

se8:1y

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Fire Insurance Company,

OFFICE: No. 56 and 61 WALL street, New York.

FRANCIS COTTENET, Esq., Chairman.
HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., Dep'y do.
ALFRED PELL, Esq., Secretary.

Paid up capital, surplus and reserved funds over seven millions of dollars. One million and a quarter invested in the United States.

Shareholders personally responsible for the engagements of this Company.

For Insurance apply to

R. EDWARDS, Agent,
No. 73 WATER street,
ap23 Pittsburgh, Pa.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CT.

Cash Capital $1,500,000

Charter Oak Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, CT.

Cash Capital $300,000

A. A. CARRIER & BRO., Agents,
No. 63 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Office No. 95 WATER street, Pittsburgh.

se10:1y P. A. MADEIRA, Agent.

DENTISTRY.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, May 16, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Thursday, May 26, 1864, for two thousand (2,000) cavalry horses, to be delivered at the Government Stables in Chicago, Illinois, and two thousand (2,000) at Government Stables in Davenport, Iowa, within sixty (60) days from date of contract.

Said horses to be sound in all particulars, well broken, full in flesh, from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, in good condition, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.

These specifications will be strictly adhered to and rigidly enforced in every particular.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a guaranty for the faithful performance.

Should any United States officer guarantee the proposal of a bidder who should prove to be irresponsible, his name will be reported to the Secretary of War, with a recommendation that such officer be dismissed the service.

All bidders and guarantors will be held to the strictest accountability, and every failure to comply with terms of contract, or to make the contract when awarded, will be followed by prosecution to the full extent of the law.

Form of bid and guaranty can be had on application to this office, or to the United States Quartermasters at Chicago and Davenport.

Successful bidders will be prepared to enter into written contracts, with good and sufficient security, immediately on the acceptance of their bids.

The said horses must be accompanied with bid.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Bids for one hundred (100) horses and upward will be entertained.

Bids for the entire number of horses required are invited.

Payment will be promptly made on completion of contract.

No advances will be received.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to Lieutenant Colonel James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Any other information will be promptly given on application, personally or by letter, to

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Cavalry Bureau.

Purchase in the open market will be continued at Chicago until the contract is awarded for the one hundred and forty-five dollars ($145) per head. Payment made in Certificates of Indebtedness for eight (8) horses or more. my19

THE GREATEST VARIETY of elegant and cheap

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES and

OIL CLOTHS.

Are sold at

FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S,

myl3:s-o-d No. 164 Smithfield street.

PETER F. SMITH, BILL POSTER, AND DISTRIBUTER, PITTSBURGH. All communications directed to me at the office of the COMMERCIAL or GAZETTE,

The Daily Commercial.

Finance and Trade.

There was a slim attendance at McIlwaine's stock Sales last evening, and but little interest manifested. The bidding was languid, except for fifty shares of Exchange Bank, which sold at 69½; ten shares Merchants and Manufacturer Bank went at 68¾; 68¼ was bid for the Allegheny Bank, and 48 for the Manchester Savings Bank. In railroad shares 116 was bid for Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne; Allegheny Valley sold at 16—an improvement over last sales. There were only thirty shares offered, Pittsburgh and Steubenville and Pittsburgh and Connellsville received no bids. Sixty shares of the former and fifty of the latter were bulletined to be sold last evening, but there were no persons present inclined to invest in them.

—The Finance Committee of the Senate have proposed several amendments to the Internal Tax bill—a bill which it is urgently demanded by the public interests should be passed without delay. The committee have resolved to report a tax of half a mill on the dollar of capital used in stock and gold sales. The House had previously agreed to make the tax two mills. It is argued that the higher tax could not be so readily collected, and would only drive stock and gold gamblers into clandestine transactions. Bank deposits (average) are to be taxed five mills instead of two and a half per annum; while bank circulation is to pay but one per cent. per annum instead of three by the House bill. We think the latter the true rate. Banks make six per cent. per annum on their circulation, and can well afford to pay half of it to save the nation from disruption and overthrow.

—Another series of treasury notes is reported to be in the course of preparation, the only point in doubt being the rate of interest. One plan is to make them legal tenders at 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, to be compounded and paid only at the maturity of the notes, with the principal in three years. It is suggested that a better mode would be to make an issue of 7-30 notes, not legal tenders, principal and interest payable in currency, to be used in meeting the daily expenses of the Government, to be exchanged for the outstanding two-year five per cents, and also made convertible into five per cent. gold-bearing bonds. The use of notes of this kind would be of the most conservative tendency, and reduce the expenses of the Government at an early day. There would be a general desire on the part of holders of two-year five per cents to exchange them, and the evils of a circulating interest-bearing currency would be avoided. It would hurt speculators, and damage everybody who has bought commodities upon credit; but it would be of infinite benefit to all legitimate business.

—The case of Evans vs. the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, involving the question of their liability on their guarantee of the bonds issued by the county of Allegheny, it was expected would be tried at the present May term of the Circuit Court of the United States, at Pittsburgh, but in consequence of the absence of Judge Grier, occasioned by indisposition, the case was continued until next November term. This postponement will prove a great disappointment to the bondholders, as it was thought that if the case should be carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States it might be reached at the January term, 1865, but the chances now are that it will not come up in its order until January term, 1866.

—The Government have received, it is stated, from Germany, proposals for fifty millions of our popular 5 per cent. loan, which it seems the Secretary is inclined to accept. This will place exchange in Europe in large amounts, and make it less easy for secessionists in financial circles to injure the Government credit by rushing up gold and exchange.

—The aggregate subscriptions to the government ten-forty five per cent. loan reported at the Treasury Department up to the 21st inst. were $54,564,000. All doubt in regard to the success of this loan has been entirely removed from the minds of the authorities, as it must be from those who at first entertained misgivings in regard to its accomplishment. It is now being absorbed at the rate of over a million a day.

The National Bank circulation is now reported at twenty millions of dollars, and as to this and other issues of paper money are attributed the increasing depreciation of the currency, the gradual advance of gold, and the derangement of prices, some measures, it is reported, will shortly be adopted by Congress to check any further debasement and dilution of the currency.

—The demand for greenback currency which has recently so much disturbed the money markets of the Atlantic cities, is thus referred to by the New York Commercial Advertiser of Saturday afternoon:—"The pay of the troops, it will be borne in mind, fell due on the 1st of May, and since then has been a severe struggle to get together greenbacks to pay them. The last official report of the public debt, to May 1, gave the amount of overdue requisitions at $46,089,000, and the amount of money on hand, $15,620,278. This latter, it would seem, were greenbacks, withheld for the purpose of meeting the army claims. There were but few sales of gold made for greenbacks. The First National Bank was directed to get together $500,000 greenbacks to send to Cincinnati, and a great deal of borrowing and scraping was necessary to get that money on Thursday. Thus the National Banks, the gold market, the exchange market and the reserves were all appealed to to procure the money for the troops, instead of undertaking the task now of the Banks. On the 1st of June, that is, a week hence, about $5,000,000 greenbacks must be paid out for the interest on the three per cent. legal tenders that fall due at that date. The money paid out to the troops will, as usual, soon find its way back, and come upon the markets simultaneously with the payment of the legal tender coupons.

—At Boston yesterday copper stocks were quiet. Central closed at 69½; Columbian at 9½; Franklin at 5⅞; Hancock at 14¼; Huron at 41½; Isle Royal at 20; Mesnard at 10½; Minnesota at 5⅞; Pewabic at 6½; Pittsburgh at 9⅝; Superior at 10¼; Quincy at 91.

The London *Times* has the following from Frankfort on American Government stocks. The illiberal comments with which that journal interlards the information, may be pardoned for the information itself, which we have reason to know is not exaggerated as to Germany, and might truthfully, and perhaps with increased force, be repeated as to Holland. From this old and wealthy State we believe a proposition has been made to the Secretary of the Treasury to take at least $25,000,000 (as a beginning of the new 10-40 year 5 ⅌ cents, provided the coupons are made payable in Amsterdam:

"In the advices from Frankfort it is remarked that there have never been as many bills on London in circulation in that market as at present. The portfolios of the banks, bankers and capitalists are full of long bills, taken in exchange for short ones, which are eagerly bought up at rising prices by parties who have to make remittances for bills drawn on their account on London and New York, *in payment for the large masses of United States 6 per cent. stocks brought on the Frankfort Exchange.* These securities, it is observed, 'are still bought *with astonishing avidity, and are largely held by capitalists in Southern Germany,* in spite of the heavy losses hitherto incurred. The high interest, until now punctually paid, induces capitalists to part with their German stocks for these, at all events, very doubtful ones. As speculators who have been discouraged by continuous losses, and large sales nevertheless are going on, it is manifest that these funds get into the hands of strong holders, who cannot care for the momentary fall in quotations; previous similar investments in Dutch and Spanish stocks, when at low prices, having proved eminently successful. Still, regular visitors of the Exchange abstain from American Government funds as long as they see no end to the war. As the Frankfort currency is silver, the high London bank rates have not yet influenced those markets, where discounts are at 3½ ⅌ cent. at the bank, and at 3 ⅌ cent. in the open market. Still, it is probable that, as a matter of precaution, the bank will raise its rates, following the example of the Prussian Bank, which has moved to 4 ⅌ cent., though the bullion stands at 65,483,000 thalers."

STOCK SALES—The following sales of Stock were made Tuesday evening, May 24th, by A. McIlwaine, Commercial Auction Rooms, 54 Fifth street: Exchange Bank, $69,25; Merchants and Manufacturers Bank, $58,12½; Allegheny Valley Railroad, $16.00.

Petroleum.

The Philadelphia *Commercial List and Price Current* says: The past week has been one of unusual activity in Petroleum, but the demand has mostly been confined to refined, for exportation, with some lots on speculation. The sales have been large, comprising 2,000 barrels crude at 30c@32c; 10,000 barrels refined, in bond, part to arrive at the end of the week, at 57, 58, 59c, and small lots at 60c, chiefly at 59c. Duties establishes an advance of 1 cent; and 50 bbls free at 60@60c. Naphtha ranges from 50 to 52c, and Residium from 5 to 57 50. Among the charters was a barque and two brigs for Liverpool, at 6s 6d; a barque of 3,500 bbls to Glasgow, at 5s 6d; and a barque of 2,400 bbls to Stettin, at 5s 6d. The exports this week comprise 88,651 gallons refined to Cronstadt, per brig Return; 38,757 gallons to Cork, for orders, per brig Hugo George; a cargo of 300,000 gallons crude, per brig Three sisters, to Marseilles, and 250 gallo to Genoa, per ——.

Crude received this week, 3,000 bbls.

Refined received this week, 3,330 bbls.

Freights—To Cork, 6s 6d ⅌ bbl; Glasgow, 5s 6d, Marseilles, 6s; Havre, 5s 6d; Cronstadt, 6s; Bosn (on deck, 85c; Stettin, 5s 6d; Copenhagen (on deck, 40c), New Bedford (on deck, 65c), 70c.

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om Philadelphia same time 3,265,146
..... 1,528,176
nited States since Jan- 7,620,018
ited States same time 14,557,449
..... 7,977,401

Pittsburgh General Markets.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, May 25, 1864.

Business in the produce way was not very active, and the sales made were restricted to small operations to meet the wants of the city trade. Prices, generally, were unchanged. The weather was changeable, and in the afternoon we had a heavy rain which cooled the atmosphere materially. Our rivers continue to fall with, however, plenty of water for the amount of freight offering—boats having to wait for some time before obtaining a full trip. The season is now far advanced, and "fly time" is rapidly approaching. The steamer Major Anderson left last evening with a good trip. The new steamer Roanoke is filling up for Cincinnati and Louisville; the Thistle is loading for the same port. The "Armenia" will cut loose to-day for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi. The "America" is receiving for Nashville. She will have dispatch. The J. R. Gilmore, for St. Louis, has the principal portion of her cargo; she will get off this evening, so says Captain Jolly. The "Emma Graham" left for Zanesville at the regular hour. The "Leonidas" will wait her turn and load for St. Louis. The "Kate Robinson" and "Clara Poe" have not yet been announced for a return trip. Among the sales made yesterday we note as follows:

BACON—The market continues very firm, with a steady demand. The stock in first hands is not large, and is daily becoming less. Former prices have been well maintained. The principal sales were to jobbers to meet the wants of the local trade. Shoulders—Sales of 5,000 lbs at 12¾@13c. Hams—Sales 2,000 lbs Plain 17@17½c. Sides—Sales 3,000 lbs ribbed 13¾@14c. Hams—Sales 2,000 lbs Sugar Cured at 18½@19c; Canvassed do, 20½@21c.

DRIED BEEF—Market steady, with sales at 17c ⅌ lb.

MESS PORK—The market was inactive. We note small sales at $28 00.

FLOUR—The demand seems to be improving. Holders are more firm in their views. The sales were larger than on the previous day. The receipts for some days past were small, which had the effect of stiffening the market. Among the sales were the following: Extra Family—140 bbls at $8 00@8 25; 50 do, $7 75@8 00; 205 do, $7 75@8 00; 50 bbls do, $7 80@8 00; 75 bbls Star Mills, $8 25. Extra Family—Small sales were made from store at $7 00 ⅌ bbl.

CHEESE—The market continues steady with a good demand; sales of 26 boxes, new W. R., at 14½c; 20 do at 14½@15c; 30 do at 14½c.

MAPLE SUGAR—Was in fair request; sales of 8 bbls at 18c.

WHISKY—The market remains in a very unsettled state; dealers are hesitating what figures to demand; we quote nominally at $1,25@1,30.

EGGS—The demand has improved under light receipts; sales of 12 bbls at 21@22c; 9 do at 22c. There was a good Eastern demand.

BUTTER—Was in fair demand; the receipts have fallen off during the past few days; sales of 1,000 lbs, Fresh, at 30c, and 12 packages at 30@31c.

BUCKWHEAT SEED—We note a sale of 35 bushels at $2,50 a bushel.

POTATOES—The market is overstocked at present, and prices have a downward tendency; sales of 50 bbls at $3,12@3,25; 160 bushels do at $1,00.

SEEDS—The market is inactive, the sales made only in a small way for local purposes. Prices were unchanged.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was steady with a good demand. Apples—Sales of 20 bbls at 12@12½c per lb. Peaches—Sales of 10 bbls do at 18@20c per lb, as to quality. The stock in hand is not large.

GRAIN—The market since our last has presented but few changes, nothing of special notice. The high price of Corn has increased the supply—but prices remain the same. We note sales in the aggregate amounting to 600 bush at $1 40@1 43 per bushel. Oats—Are offering more freely; sales of 300 bushels at depot at 90@91c, and other kinds are unchanged.

Cleveland Lumber Market.

Prices are firm with a good demand. We quote as follows:

Pine—Clear	$46 00@50 00
" 2d clear	40 00@45 00
" Box	35 00@37 00
" Common	22 00@25 00
" Coarse common	16 00@22 00
First clear flooring, rough	40 00@45 00
Second clear flooring, rough	38 00@40 00
Siding, clear, dressed	25 00@ .....
Second clear	22 00@ .....
Common do	20 00@ .....
Joist and Scantling	24 00@25 00
Shingles—Sawed, shaved	@ 6 00
" Michigan	5 00@ 6 00
" Sawed	@5 5 50
" Cut	4 00@ .....
Posts	18 00@20 00

Milwaukie Market.

FLOUR—Declined 10@15c.

GRAIN—Receipts of wheat 69,000 bush; declined 2c. Sales this forenoon: 90,000 bush No 1 Spring, regular receipts, at $1 26@1 26¾; 15,000 bush do, buyers' option, all month, at $1 26¾; 5,000 bush do, seller's option, all month, at $1 26¾. Sales on 'Change 67,000 bush No. 1 Spring, regular receipts, at $1 25¾@1 25¾; 37,000 bush do, seller's option, all month, at $1 25; 50,000 bush do, buyer's option, all month, at $1 25¼@1 26; 10,000 do, after this week, at $1 25½; 10,000, till June 15th, at $1 26. Sales this morning: 67,000 No. 1 Spring, regular receipts, at $1 26@1 27; 76,300 No. 2 do, at $1 22@1 22½; 2,000 No. 2 do, seller's option, all month, at $1 20; 500 bush White Winter, delivered, at $1 41. Sales of Wheat at Newhall House this forenoon: 260,000 bush No. 1 Spring at $1 26¾@1 27, closing at the outside figure.

SUNDRIES—Sales of 1 car Corn, delivered, at $1 08; 1 car No. 1 Barley at $1 27; 30 bags good do at $1 35; 1 car of Oats, in store, at 83c; 500 bags on platform at $1 12; 300 tierces Lard at 13c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 24.

FLOUR—Active.

WHEAT—Firm, and advanced 1@2c; No. 1, $1 25½@1 26; No. 2, $1 24@1 24½.

CORN—Unsettled; sales at $1 07@1 08 for No. 1, closing at $1 04 for No. 2.

OATS—Dull.

HIGHWINES—Dull, but advanced ½@1c; sales at $1 21.

FREIGHTS—Steady, at 8½c for corn, and 9c for wheat to Buffalo.

RECEIPTS—46,000 bbls flour, 50,000 bu wheat, 57,000 bu corn, 36,000 bu oats.

SHIPMENTS—11,000 bbls flour, 100 bu wheat, 1,000 bu corn, 26,000 bu oats.

Toledo Market.

Wheat—Sales of 4000 bush amber Michigan, at $1 ⅌ To-day before report, 6,000 bush No 1 red in two lots at $1 49; after report—1,000 bush No 1 Red at $1 49, and 2,000 bush No 2 red at $1 45. Corn sales last evening—10,000 bush No 1 at $1 17; 1,500 bushels mixed shelled, at $1 17. The only sale reported to-day was 288 bush rejected at $1 10½. Oats—Sale of 600 bush at 73c. Rye—$1 25. Barley—We continue to quote nominal at $1 40 for fair to prime.

Seed—Clover at $7 00; Timothy at $3 00; Flax $2 50.

Freights—Dull and nominal at 3½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 8c to Oswego.—*Blade.*

Baltimore Grocery Market.

MOLASSES.—Stock light and demand unimportant. We quote clayed Cuba 80@85c, Muscovado do, 90@95c, English Island 90c@$1, and Porto Rico $1@1,10 per gallon.

SUGARS.—There is scarcely any inquiry for Grocery or refining descriptions, and prices are nominal as previously quoted, viz:

Cuba and E. I. common to good refining	15½	25@16 50
do do grocery	16	50@17 25
do do prime grocery	17	50@17 75
Porto Rico common to good do	16	75@17 00
do prime to choice do	17	75@18 25
New Orleans fair to prime	00	00@00 00

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull and market generally unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet. Extra at $7 50.

WHEAT—Quiet. Red at $1 80 and White $2 05.

CORN—Firm. Sales of 4,000 bushels Yellow at $1 40.

PETROLEUM—Firm.

WHISKY—Dull at $1 30.

High Priced Tobacco.

Messrs Childs, Basset & Co, commission merchants of this city, sold yesterday at public sale a hogshead of Missouri tobacco, grown by S. M. Davison, of Franklin county, Missouri, at $161 per 100 pounds. Dausman & Co were the purchasers. The same firm sold to-day another hogshead, grown by Capt. C. J. Jones, of Franklin co, Missouri, at $144 per 100 pounds. Ligget & Dausman, tobacconists of this city; were the purchasers.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

Baltimore Coffee Market.

No sale of any description has transpired since our last weekly review, and the market closes heavy, the high prices ruling checking the consumptive demand. We quote Rio nominal, Rio 44@46c for common to strictly prime grades, and Laguayra 45@46½c. Stock of Rio in first and second hands some 20,000.

New York Wool Market.

Wool—Desirable lots, though not active, are firm. Inferior parcels are heavy, and being offered freely, are tending downward. The week's sales embrace 125,000 lbs domestic fleece at 75@83c; 35,000 lbs do. pulled at 75@81c; 25,000 lbs California at 35@55c; 250 bales Donskoi on private terms; 2,500 lbs Cape at 44@50c; 200 bales Smyrna, unwashed, at 30@34c, and sundry small lots of foreign on private terms.

New York Cotton Market.

Market firm, with sales of 3,009 bales. We note:

	Upland.	*Florida.*	*Mobile.*	*Texas*
Ordinary	83	84	85	86
Middling	93	93	94	94
Good Middling	95	95	96	97
Middling Fair	97	98	99	99½

New York Hop Market.

Hops are very dull, and the market is quite heavy; sales of 100 bales at 33@35c for inferior to prime sound, cash; choice descriptions are scarce and held higher, but no large parcels can be placed readily in the absence of shipping demand.

New York Petroleum Market.

Petroleum is scarce and wanted; the arrivals continue small, and the stock is becoming reduced, but not therefore the market firmer, in sympathy with some advance in sterling exchange. We notice more disposition to purchase refined bonded, but the supply is so small that transactions are necessarily restricted. Seed—Clover at 9c; Timothy at $3 00; Flax $2 50.

Freights—Dull and nominal at 3½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 8c to Oswego.—*Blade.*

Baltimore Grocery Market.

MOLASSES.—Stock light and demand unimportant. We quote clayed Cuba 80@85c, Muscovado do, 90@95c, English Island 90c@$1, and Porto Rico $1@1,19 per gallon.

SUGARS.—There is scarcely any inquiry for Grocery or refining descriptions, and prices are nominal as previously quoted, viz:

Cuba and E. I. common to good refining	15½	25@16 50
do do grocery	16	50@17 25
do do prime grocery	17	50@17 75
Porto Rico common to good do	16	75@17 00
do prime to choice do	17	75@18 25
New Orleans fair to prime	00	00@00 00

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Middling Fair	97	98	99	99½

New York Hop Market.

Hops are very dull, and the market is quite heavy; sales of 100 bales at 33@35c for inferior to prime sound, cash; choice descriptions are scarce and held higher, but no large parcels can be placed readily in the absence of shipping demand.

New York Petroleum Market.

Petroleum is scarce and wanted; the arrivals continue small, and the stock is becoming reduced, but not therefore the market firmer, in sympathy with some advance in sterling exchange. We notice more disposition to purchase refined bonded, but the supply is so small that transactions are necessarily restricted. We note sales in the aggregate amounting to 600 bush at $1 40@1 43 per bushel. Oats—Are offering more freely; sales of 300 bushels at depot at 90@91c, and other kinds are unchanged.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, May 25, 1864.

The market yesterday was firm with a good demand. Prices have again advanced. The sales of both Crude and Refined were large. There were buyers purchasing on eastern account. The receipts of oil by the river were very light, barely worth noting. The steamers engaged in the oil trade are beginning to complain of a large falling off in freights both ways. The stock of oil in this market is not large, whilst the shipments east were liberal. The demand yesterday was for Crude, and bonded oil of other descriptions was neglected. Sales made were at a variety of prices. Among them were the following:

Crude—The market contained more buyers than sellers. The advance towards the close of the market was one cent per gallon. The sales were as follows, the packages included: 150 bbls at 29c; 104 do, at 29c; 350 do, as 29c. Sales of Crude in bulk, packages to be returned: 800 bbls, early in the day, at 29½c; 100 bbls do, at 29c; 500 bbls do, at 28c; 1,400 bbls, in bulk, 25c; 500 bbls do, 25c, packages returned. Total No. sold, 4,804.

Naptha—The market was not so firm; sales of 50 bbls D. O. R. D. at 52c.

Lubricating—The demand was limited; sales of 40 bbls D. C. at 55c.

Residum—The market was firm, with a good demand; sales of 96 bbls D. O. C. at $1 75@5 00 per barrel.

Refined—The market yesterday was firm, with a good demand, especially for bonded. Sales for tuesday delivery were made at 60c. The sales exhibit a fair amount of transactions. Bonded—Sales of 1,500 bbls, July delivery, buyers' option, at 54c; 500 do, present delivery, as 52c; 500 do Excelsior at 52c; 500 do, delivered in Philadelphia, at 57½c; 500 bbls, present delivery, at 52c; 300 do, D. O. C., at 52c; 500 do at 52. Sales of 500 bbls Singer 150 do, at 50c; 500 do, at 50c; 125 do, D. O. S., at 50c; 225 bbls do, D. O. S., at 60c. The sales of Refined foot up to 5,680 barrels.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Rea & Benny, 209 bbls; Davis & Stewart, 106; Ashworth, 45; Strickler & Baxter, 155; J Wilkins, 166. Total number of barrels 681.

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

GOING EAST.

Lockhart & F, 229 bbls ref oil, for Philadelphia; North America Company, 108 bbls ref oil, for Philadelphia; Ancesco Company, 136 bbls ref oil, for Philadelphia; Sill & Co, 190 bbls ref oil, for Philadelphia; Sill & Co, 55 bbls tar, for Boston; Sill & Co, 55 bbls benzine, for Philadelphia; W McKeown, 100 bbls ref oil, for Philadelphia; W McKeown, 50 bbls tar, for Boston; D Kirk, 50 bbls crude oil, for New York; W P Logan, 105 bbls crude oil for Philadelphia.

Chicago Oil Market.

Carbon Oil—Supply very limited and in small demand. Market firm at previous quotations. Wequote:

White Oil, 110 to 120 best	.65	@67c.
Straw Oil	.58	@59c.
Benzole	.55	@ 60c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—W W Wallace, 26 grind stones; S B Floyd, 174 sks corn; T Moore, 100 bgs rye; Gillespie, 7,000 feet lumber; Hartman & Bro, 100 bbls flour; J M Snowden, 150 bxs starch; Means & Coffin; 25 do; J Porterfield, 50 do; R Robinson, 25 do; Rea & Caldwell, Lee & Co, 25 do do; S Cooper, 25 do do; John S Dilworth, 25 do do; John D Dravo, 25 do do; R Dalzell, 42 do do; J Ross, 25 do do; H Riddle, 27 do do; Ara Rensaw, 25 do do; Bigwood & Bro, 20 do do; J Henderson, 15 bxs whiting; Watt & Wilson, 31 bxs starch; Little & J, 45 do do; W W Kirkpatrick, 25 do do; Miller & R, 25 do do; J Painter, 33 do do; Shriver & L, 25 do do, B A Fahnestock, 25 do do; R E Sellers, 30 do do; E Heazelton, 150 do do; Head & Metzgar, 25 do do; J J Gillespie, 2 bxs mouldings; G McSann, 18 bbls cider; W W Wallace, 18 bbls p plaster; Jones, Boyd & Co, 29 pcs steel; S Ewart & Co, 10 bbls tobacco; J H Moore, 8 bxs matches; Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, box sundries; J Almon, 29 sacks rags; Newmeyer & Graff, 30 bdls handles; J C Bidwell, 1000 ft lumber; J B Canfield, 1 box cheese; Dorrington & Co, 200 bags oats; Noble & A, 50 sacks wheat; L H Voight, 73 bags potatoes; Robinson & McK, 7 bbls eggs; A Shepard, 14 bbls eggs; Chas C Baisley, 4 do do; Simpson & Kinney, 348 sacks bran; Thos Bell, 320 bags rye; Flaccus, F & Co, 18 rolls leather; Reymer & Bro, 7 bxs mdse; P, F W & C R R, 215 bbls oil.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.

Martin O & B, 1 car iron; G Bruner, 10 rolls of Leather; S Irwin, 7 sacks oats; S Muilen 15 sacks oats; E McGeary, 30 do; J Close, 6 sacks wheat; J Caldwell, 10 sacks corn; J Robb, 7 bxs and 1 bbl; Adams & Austin, 75 sacks oats; J Black, 50 do do; Head & Metzgar, 1 bbl eggs, 1 bx butter 7 sacks flaxseed.

Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.

—J R Lindsay & Co, 27 pkgs scrap iron; McKeown & Linehart, 200 bbls flour; D Wallace, 200 do do; Kier, G & Co, 1 car fire clay; Smith, Park & Co, 3,500 fire brick; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 50 bbls flour, 1 car car corn; Day & Hayden, 120 bdls fellows, 6 do shafts; E Hugus & Co, 1 car lumber.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Nashville.

PER ONTARIO.—L H Voight, 81 bbls d apples; Geo R Kurtz, 2 bxs baking powder; Duncan, Dunlap & Co, 5 bbls buns; Harbaugh & Co, 34 dry hides; Thos Arbuckle, 10 bales cotton; Jas McClinger, repair cards in banks, 1 letter press; W M Gormly, 10 hds bacon; R R Bulger, 1 lot furniture; C F Klopper & Co, 1 lot furniture; Clark & Co, 50 bbls whisky, 2 hhds tobacco; Hostetter & Smith, 24 racks, 1 lever, John A F Singer, 3 cases sparkling catawba; R T Kennedy, 4,222 sacks wheat.

MARKETS BY TELEGAPRH.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 24.

Money easy at 6. Sterling active and firmer at 20½@20⅝ in currency. Gold active and higher, opening at 52¾, advancing to 56, declining to 54½, and closing firm at 55¾. Government stocks a little firmer; U. S. 6s, '81, coupons, 114½; 5-20s, coupons, 106⅞@107.

Stocks remain firm.

Gold	55¾	M & S	100
Coupons	106¾	Ill Scrip	132½
7-30's	111	C & P	116½
Pacific Mail	234	G & C	137
N Y Cen	134	A T	156
Hudson	149	C & R	117¼
Erie	116½	C B & Q	129
Reading	147	P Ft W & C	109
Harlan	284	C & N W	213½
M & C	141½		

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 24.

WHISKY—Dull and lower. $1 26 for State; $1 29 for Western.

WHEAT—Decidedly more active at 2@3c higher. $1 57@1 65 for Chicago Spring; $1 62 for Racine Spring; $1 69@1 69 for Mil. Club; $1 65@1 72 for common to prime Western.

CORN—Dull, at $1 40@1 41 for new mixed western and Southern yellow.

OATS—Dull and declined; 80@83c for Western.

COFFEE—Unchanged.

SUGAR—Steady at 20c for clarified N. O.; 16¾@17 for Muscavado; 16½ for Havana.

MOLASSES—Dull.

PETROLEUM—Firm. Crude, 38@39c; Refined, bond, 61½@62c; Refined, free, 67½@69.

WOOL—Quiet and firm.

PORK—Active and firmer, at $27 75 for Mess; 27 25 for old do; $30@30 25 for new prime.

BEEF—$16@19 for extra mess; prime mess quiet at $20@28; nams quiet and nominally unchanged; cut meats, quiet at 21½@12; shoulders, $16½.

BACON—Dull and nominal.

LARD—Dull, at 13⅝@14½c.

BUTTER—Firmer at 28@38c.

CHEESE—12@17½c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, May 24.

FLOUR—Unchanged; sales yesterday of double extra Ohio and Indiana at $7 75@8 50.

WHEAT—But little enquiry; parties apart; sales of yesterday white Michigan $1 70; to-day No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 40; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 38; closing dull.

CORN—Not active; No. 1 old mixed $1 28; No. 1, new, held at $1 24; No. 2 at $1 22; closing dull.

OATS—Lower; offered at 77c.

WHISKEY—No demand; $1 24.

FREIGHTS—Firmer; 10½c for wheat; 14½c for corn; 9c for oats to New York.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.

FLOUR—Firm, but buyers not plenty; small sales of choice super at $6 25; extra, $6 80@6 90.

WHEAT—Firm; prices favor buyers; strictly prime, $1 45@1 48.

CORN—Declined 5@8c; mixed, $1 22@1 23; old yellow and white at $1 21@1 25.

OATS—Lower, at 92@95c.

WHISKY—Dull and lower, at $1 15@1 17 per gallon.

COTTON—Higher; middling, 87c. Receipts—499 bales.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, May 24.

The current prices for the week at all the markets are—

BEEF CATTLE, first quality, 18@19, mid to good quality, 16 50@17 50; common, 16@16 50; inferior 14@15.

COWS AND CALVES, first quality, 55@65; middling 45@50; common, 40@45; inferior, 35@40.

VEAL CALVES, first quality, 9¼.

SHEEP AND LAMBS, extras, 11@13 a head; prime quality, 8½@10; middling, 7½@8¼; common, 6½@7½; inferior, 5½@6.

SWINE, corn fed, 8½@9¼; still fed, 8¼@8¾.

Of all the high prices of beef cattle ever reported in this market, those current this week are the highest.

The total exports of stock at the yards for this week and last week are as follows:

WASHINGTON YARDS.—Cows, 430; calves, 5611; lambs, 675; Swine, 1,113. At Brownings, beeves, 133; cows, 35; calves, 192; sheep and lambs, 1,744. At Chamberlains, beeves, 63; cows, 38; calves, 76, sheep and lambs, 1,705. At O'Briens, beeves, 45; cows, 50; calves, 208; sheep and lambs, 1,222. To butchers, beeves, 400; sheep and lambs, 800; Total, beeves, 3,914, cows, 173; calves, 997; sheep and lambs, 12,996; sheep and lambs, 11,113. Total last week, beeves, 4,808; cows, 129; calves, 1,228; sheep and lambs, 6,807; swine, 12,877.

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COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE.—

The univers